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The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Volume 149 No. 24 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — June 17, 1946

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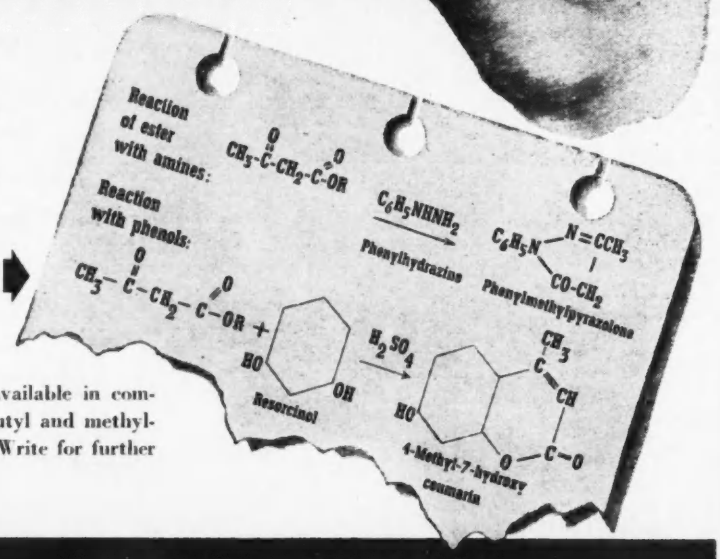

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Natural Gas Probe Final Hearing Today

OPD Washington Bureau

The case for and against large scale expansion of natural gas pipelines and markets will be presented at the hearing in the Federal Power Commission's Natural Gas Investigation June 17 at the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth and E streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

An important feature of the hearing is expected to be testimony on prospects for developing various synthetic products, including liquid fuels, from natural gas and solid fuels. Possible revolutionary processes for producing cheap gas fuels from coal will also be covered.

The hearing will probably continue for five or six weeks and is the concluding one in a fact-finding survey which began last Fall with a series of regional hearings in natural gas producing and consuming areas.

The Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey will desecribe their research and other activities relating to natural gas and to the development of synthetic products from gas and solid fuels. The Kansas Corporation Commission will supplement testimony introduced last September at the Kansas City hearing.

The New York Public Service Commission and the California Railroad Commission, completing a group of

—Continued on page 51

Demonstrator Decision Against Arden Upheld

OPD Washington Bureau

Elizabeth Arden, Inc., has lost its appeal in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit from an order of the Federal Trade Commission directing the firm to discontinue its customer demonstrator services which are not accorded to competing customers on proportionally equal terms.

According to a brief notice of the court's action received by the commission June 11, the Circuit Court denied the petition of the firm for invalidations of the commission's order. The Supreme Court of the United States recently upheld a triple damage suit brought by a midwest retail store against one of the large cosmetic firms on the grounds that its demonstrator services were not provided on a basis proportionately equal to those given competing retail outlets.

Spencer Chemical Takes Over Jayhawk Ordnance

The Spencer Chemical Company, successor to the wartime operator, Jayhawk Ordnance Works near Pittsburg, Kans., the Military Chemical Works, Inc., have taken over this huge nitrogen plant for the production of basic chemicals for industry and agriculture.

The Spencer Chemical Company, of which Kenneth A. Spencer is president, contemplates the production of basic chemical products, including methanol, liquid carbon dioxide, dry

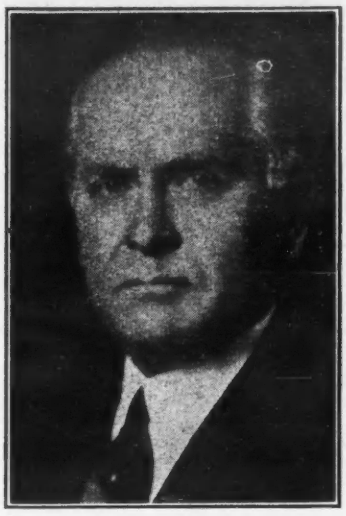
—Continued on page 48

Fertilizer Consumption Sets High Record

OPD Washington Bureau

Fertilizer consumption in the United States rose to a new all-time peak in 1945 when it reached 13,202,000 tons, according to the annual compilation of The National Fertilizer Association. This marked the seventh consecutive year in which an increase occurred. The total consumption in 1945 was 1,147,000 tons, or 9.5 percent, greater than in 1944. The increase in 1945 over the five-year average preceding the war, 1935-1939, was 5,864,000 tons, or 80 percent.

Retires from Mathieson



E. M. Allen has retired as chairman of the board of the Mathieson Alkali Works, New York, and the position is being eliminated. Mr. Allen, who will continue as a director, joined the firm as president in 1919. He was elected chairman of the board in 1934, and held this office and the presidency until 1944, when he retired as president and was succeeded by George W. Dolan.

Small Business Study Group Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

A new subcommittee to investigate the effect of monopolies on the competitive position of small business has just been formed within the house small business committee. Chairman of the subcommittee will be Representative Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, sponsor of several bills now pending in house committees to close existing loopholes in the Clayton Act.

Several important reasons are behind the committee's decision to conduct this type of an investigation at this time. A few of these were cited in the announcement as follows:—

1. During the war the concentration of economic power in the hands of a very few firms increased alarmingly.
2. During the reconversion period this trend has not received the attention it deserves nor has significant progress been made in restoring balance to the economy.
3. Many small business case histories collected by the committee during the past four and a half years point to the existence of monopolistic groups whose activities have never yet been subject to conclusive investigative treatment by either the Federal Trade Commission or the Department of Justice.
4. The committee believes that several of these monopolistic groups have succeeded in placing men partial to their interests in certain key federal agency positions where their recommendations and directives operate to the definite disadvantage of small firms attempting to compete with these monopolies.
5. Much evidence has been supplied the committee which indicates that cer-

—Continued on page 79

Kidde & Co. Sues General Refrigerators

Walter Kidde & Co., manufacturer of fire extinguishers, New York, filed suit in New York State Supreme Court, June 13, for an injunction and damages against General Refrigerators Corporation, New York, for alleged misrepresentation in connection with the sale of surplus carbon-dioxide-raft-inflation equipment.

The complaint charges that General Refrigerators purchased these surplus devices and is offering them for resale as fire extinguishers. Kidde alleges that since this equipment was not designed for use as a fire extinguisher, it will not operate efficiently as such, and that this misrepresentation constitutes a serious injury to Kidde and is potentially dangerous to the public.

Fertilizer Ass'n Discusses Production and Distribution

The 1945-46 production of fertilizer materials will total approximately 13,860,000 tons, Maurice H. Lockwood,

Maurice Lockwood

chairman of the board and president-elect of the National Fertilizer Association said in his address before the twenty-first annual convention of the association held in French Lick, Ind., June 10-12.

Not all demand has been filled in the various areas, Mr. Lockwood said. The difference between supply and demand is not great, however, and future requirement will be filled just as rapidly as construction and conversion will permit the manufacturers to create or adapt facilities to the needs, Mr. Lockwood said. Anyone acquainted with the problems involved in trying to build and equip manufacturing facilities knows only too well how slowly such work may be completed under present conditions and at elevated cost, he added. In spite of this, Mr. Lockwood said, the spirit of enterprise is alive and responsive in the fertilizer industry. He added:—

The Western and Midwestern areas are particularly active in initiating such projects, and the older fertilizer using areas of the east and south are re-equipping and supplementing their production, blending and distribution facilities much more rapidly than is commonly appreciated.

Responding to a special message from President Harry S. Truman, representatives of the National Fertilizer Association pledged increased help to farmers in the production of more food to satisfy needs both here and abroad.

Plantfood Research

The association's committee on plantfood research has as its objectives, said Dr. H. B. Siems, chairman, the wise use of the products of the industry, the conversion of agriculture to more efficient practices, and the cooperative development of better fertilizers. These aims meet old problems and produce new ones, such as the fact that the use of more fertilizer sometimes increases crop yields to a point where more plantfood is removed from the soil than is put in.

The subcommittee on soybeans is studying why plantfood does not always increase yields. It faces a question of whether soybeans deplete the soil. Studies on corn and small grains are pointed at balanced nutrition. Plant breeding also has an important bearing in these crops. The subcommittee in charge has a program of eight matters to be studied. Liaison work is being carried on with analysts and farmers, looking to the development of laboratory methods for the determination of plantfood values.

The difficult problem of peanut fertilization is getting particular attention. A chart of fertilizer mixtures has been prepared on a geographical basis. It suggests a great variety of potential plantfood requirements, ranging from 0-0-60 to 4-14-7, with an average of 2-10.4-7.4. The progress has been encouraging, but much remains to be done. Publication of monographs is contemplated. A program of fruit-tree fertilization is developing. A new subcommittee is studying the nutrient value of crops as affected by fertility and plantfood factors. Other studies include pasture problems and time of fertilization.

Dr. Frank W. Parker, of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, said that the fertilizer industry had a business volume which must be supported by research. Easy business is not permanent, he warned. Production processes and application practices must be studied. The agencies of Federal and State governments are desirous of having the cooperation of the industry in research programs. A national viewpoint is necessary; the Great Plains and Intermountain regions are not getting adequate attention. Plant research also has an important bearing on the use of fertilizers.

Soil Fertility

It is important that the soil be saved, said Dr. Harry J. Reed, of the Indiana

—Continued on page 46

US Resumes Nitrogen Fertilizers Production

OPD Washington Bureau

In an emergency move, the War Department will convert fifteen Army Ordnance plants from the production of explosives to the manufacture of nitrogen fertilizers for shipment to starving countries to increase the growth of food.

When full production is attained, these fifteen plants are expected to produce 70,000 tons of ammonium nitrate monthly or approximately a 50 percent increase over the present total United States commercial production.

The production will be used to meet the needs of the American-occupied areas, under requirements determined by General McArthur and McNarney. The allocation has been recommended for this purpose by the fertilizer committee of the Combined Food Board.

One result of this operation will be to relieve the fertilizer committee of the necessity of decreasing over the next year total allocations from United States commercial production to allied, liberated and UNRRA countries, because of the requirements of theatre commanders in the American occupied areas.

Another will be that more fertilizer will be available for the American farmer than would otherwise have remained after our theatre commanders' requirements had been met.

Major-General Everett S. Hughes, Chief of Ordnance, has estimated that it will take about three months to get the plants converted and into initial production and nine months to reach the maximum output. The ordnance plants to be reopened for fertilizer production are:—

Morgantown works, Morgantown, W. Va.; Ohio River works, Henderson, Ky.; Missouri works, Louisiana, Mo.; Indiana works, Charlestown, Ind.; Kankakee works, Joliet, Ill.; Sunflower works, Lawrence, Kans.; Holston works, Kingsport, Tenn.; Radford works, Radford, Va.; Cornhusker plant Grand Island, Neb.; Illinois plant, Carbondale, Ill.; Iowa plant, Burlington, Iowa; Nebraska plant, Fremont, Neb.; Ravenna plant, Apco, Ohio; Savanna depot, Savanna Proving Grounds, Ill., and Wolf Creek plant, Milan, Tenn.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 13, 1946	June 6, 1946	June 15, 1945
135.5	135.1	132.3

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price changing in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week was predominantly uppish. It got into a wholly new area by reason of the official easement of restraints on lead derivatives. There were some interesting items on the down side also; although but two were notably newcomers, one a sort of link between botanical and chemical categories, at that.

Nothing new came around in the nature of the movement of materials. Fears of further tightening of supplies still prevailed, and the best that offered in a more optimistic way was uncertainty over what some new moves would mean.

SOCMA Votes By-Laws Changes

The annual outing of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association brought a gathering of seventy-seven members to the Seaview Country Club at Absecon, N. J., on June 12 and 13.

Ralph Dorland, of Dow Chemical Company, president of the association, in opening the business meeting which was held on the afternoon of the first day remarked that membership of the organization now stands at an all-time high of sixty companies and predicted that this number will have increased to seventy by next year.

The association's by-laws were amended so as to provide for a board of governors consisting of the president, first and second vice-presidents, the treasurer and six elected members. The elected members, to be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting, will hold office for the terms of one, two and three years, respectively, dependent upon the classes for which they are chosen.

The revision in the by-laws also provided that no member of the board who has served three successive years may be reelected until one year has elapsed.

The annual dues of active members was fixed by the association at $200.

The meeting also voted that the by-laws provide for a standing committee on tariff, which shall consist of not less than seven members to be appointed annually by the president.

It also was approved to provide a nominating committee to be composed of seven members, but stipulated that any fifteen members may submit a slate of officers.

Dr. August Merz, of the Calco Chemical division of American Cyanamid Company reported briefly on the progress made by the committee on patents and trademarks and discussed the twenty-eight study projects now being undertaken by the patent survey committee of the Department of Commerce. He recommended that any official action by the association's patent committee await further development on this departmental survey.

Dr. Harold Simmons, Dr. Herman Seydel and John Lurch, attorney for the association, commented on tariff developments. Hearings on reciprocal trade agreements would probably begin early in 1947, Mr. Lurch said.

Dr. A. D. Chalmers, formerly of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, was guest of honor at the banquet, arrangements for which were in charge of Michael Lemmermeyer, of Aromatic Products Company. A field of forty-two golfers competed for nine prizes in the annual tournament.

N.Y. Oil Trades to Golf

The thirtieth annual sports outing of the Oil Trades Association of New York will be held at the Pelham Country Club, Pelham Manor, N. Y., July 9.

Obituaries

Arthur R. Maas

Arthur R. Maas, president of A. R. Maas Chemical Company, South Gate, Cal., died recently in that city. He

Arthur R. Maas

was sixty-two years old. Mr. Maas was educated at the University of California and the University of Southern California, and was professor of phar-

—*Continued on page 45*

British Plan Chemical Industry Nationalization

Herbert Morrison, British cabinet minister, told a Labor Party conference at Bournemouth, England, June 10, that nationalization of the British chemical industry, and of fishing, petroleum and agriculture is actively before the National Executive Committee. He said that plans were being formulated to bring all four industries into the party's platform for the 1950 general elections.

Health Act Amendments Offered in Senate Bill

OPD Washington Bureau

A bill (S. 2320) to strengthen the public health service act as regards to personnel and administration was introduced in the senate June 10 by Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, chairman of the finance committee. The necessity for the legislation, it was explained, is due to the fact that the act was passed during the war at a time when it was impossible to foresee all the problems that would arise in peacetime.

In an accompanying letter from the Federal Security Administration, it was stated that the government's policy throughout the war of sacrificing its long-range permanent interests in the nation's scientific and technical potential in the name of more immediate war needs is beginning already to reflect itself in a technical labor market more highly competitive than at any time in history. The letter continued:—

This is particularly true in the field of medicine, where throughout the war the nation's entire educational machinery was geared to the mass production of physicians with the barest minimum of educational requirements and where the vast proportion of research facilities hitherto devoted to the country's fundamental health problems were diverted to the more restricted, but then more impelling, problems of war medicine. The net effect of this policy has been to create a medical generation which, unless aggressive corrective measures are taken, with fail the nation in the discharge of those obligations which are essential to further health programs.

Some of the amendments to the act proposed in the bill seek to accomplish these purposes by directing their attack toward the inflexible and inadequate existing provisions relating to the appointment of commissioned officers of the service; while other amendments seek to accomplish these purposes by directing their attack toward the problem of training personnel.

Table of Contents

ACS Activities 41
Advanced Cosmetics Organized 69
Allen Retired 3
Amer. Airlines Frt. Div. Formed 42
American Anode President Retires 60
Apothecaries Hall Treas. Gets Medal 69
Asbestos Output: 1945 76
Bell Labs. Names Bown 42
Burrell and Neidig Form Company 42
Cadmium Output: 1945 76
Carbon & Carbide Names Duncan 42
Cerium Use by Germans Studied 34
Chi. Allied Drug Ass'n Plans Party 69
China Sets Foreign Firm Deadline 40
Cobalt Oxide Output: Jan.-Mar 40
Continental Oil Elects Cosgrove 52
Coke By-Products 51
CPA Revises Scarce List 60
Demonstrator Decision Upheld 3
Denmark Blocked Accounts Released 45
Du Pont Names Weismuller 75
Explosives Regulations Changed 42
Fats, Oils Data: April 76
Fertilizer Ass'n Meeting 3
Fertilizer Consumption Record High 3
Fertilizer Tag Sales: May 47
Flying Freight Line Organized 60
Frailey Gets Honorary Degree 60
Fraley, McConnell Advanced 45
Friedrich Forms Boston Spice Firm 67
Fritz Gets Merit Medal 42
Fuller's Earth Output: 1945 48
German Acetylene Research Data 41
Glass Container Shipments Gain 60
Glidden Advances Two Veterans 76
Interchemical Acquires R-B-H 41
Jewett Gets Merit Medal 67
J & J Makes Hemostatic Agent 60
Kidde Sues Gen'l Refrigerators 3
Lab's Role in Industry Viewed 41
Leach Retires from du Pont 42
Lead, Zinc Pigments Shipments: 1945 75
Leigh Gets Sales Post 41
'Luvitherm' Calendering Reported 76
Mallinckrodt Develops Slime Control 41
Management Package Div. Head Set 45
Mann & Co. Adds Beattie 41
McCormick N. Y. Plant Opens Aug. 1 67
Mercury Output: Jan.-March 56
Metal Cans Shipments: April 35
Mineral Pigments Output: 1944-45 74
Monroe Sander Names Blake 76
Monsanto Common Stock Vote Set 42
Monsanto Export Office Opens 40
Narcotics Hit by Import Delays 60
National Can Sells Indiana Plant 34
Natural Gas Probe Hearing 3
Olsen to Head Renfro 69
OPA Paper Branch Gets New Head 48
Paint-up Campaign Endorsed 75
Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: April 71
Penna Salt Ups Penfield, Beldin 42
Pepsi-Cola Adds Geoghegan 83
Pepsodent Elects Barnett 60
Pitts. Glass Marks Warehousing Anni 76
Reynolds Metals Ups Von Kennen 75
Plastic Paint Sales: April 72
Pottenger Named Vice-President 52
Revlon Highest Bidder 69
Salt Output: 1945 41
Ship Warrant System Ended 83
Small Business Groups Formed 3
Smith & Co. Adds Callaghan 75
Southeast Drug Officials Elect 56
Spencer Chemical Takes Over 3
Sulphuric Plant for Argentina 41
Synthetic Fuel Progress by Esso 52
Turton Joins Haas Bros 42
United-Rexall Names Cies 60
Universal Pigment Plant Completed 75
U. S. Resumes Nitrogen Fert. Output 3
WAA Offers Packaging Materials 40
Wolcott Rejoins Phillips 56
Wyandotte Adds Bahlburg 42
Xylene Output Data 35

General Features

Association Meetings 7
Bids Wanted 4
Classified Advertisements 82
Current Market Quotations 9
Editorials 36
Imports 4
Imports Detained 65
Industrial Chemical Uses 7
Obituaries 4
OPD Forum 36
OPD Price Index 4
Professional Services 67
Trade Briefs 42, 69, 74, 75
Washington Talks It Over 5

Market Reports

Agricultural Chemicals 47
Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums 65
Coaltar Chemicals 50
Drugs and Fine Chemicals 55
Essential Oils, Other Aromatics 68
Fertilizer Materials (see Agric. Chem.)
Heavy Chemicals 39
Oils, Fats and Waxes 77
Petroleum Derivatives 53
Protective Coatings Materials 71
Textile and Leather Chemicals 49

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Recent Imports

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New York Imports

ALKALOIDS—20 cs, Gans & Ingram
ALMOND OIL—11 dms, Carl Calvo
ANISE—300 bgs, Sassex Trading Corp
ANGELICA ROOT—50 bgs, Richard V Buslin
ARABIC GUM—50 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co; 1,400 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co; 763 bgs, Thurston & Braidich; 1,250 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co; 250 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp; 500 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co; 1,000 bgs, Bank of London & South America; 850 bgs, National Import & Export Co; 250 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co; 500 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
ARGOLS—2,368 bgs, Commodity Credit Co; 140 bgs
ARNICA FLOWERS—17 bgs, Max Van Pels; 12 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
ARECANUTS—240 bgs, Allaire, Woodward & Co; 80 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
ARSENIC—94 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co
ARTISTS MATERIAL—26 cs, Winsor & Newton
ASPHALT PETROLEUM—47,715 bbls, Shell Oil Co
BALATA—29 bls, H H Pike Co; 19 bls, Middleton & Co; 45 bls, Herman Weber & Co; 98 bls, H A Astlett & Co; 19 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co; 363 blocks, Bank of New York; 467 blocks, Wessel, Duval & Co; 125 bls, Earle & Co; 79 cs, Littlejohn & Co
BALSAM COPAIBA—5 dms, S B Penick & Co; 14 cs, Pan Atlantic International Co; 50 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
BARYTES—2,050 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co
BEES WAX—491 blocks, 181 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co; 14 bgs, 128 pkgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co; 29 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co; 197 blocks, Strahl & Pitsch; 171 blocks, T F Grant; 23 bgs, Smith & Nichols
BERYLLUM ORE—2,000 bgs, Metal Traders, Inc
BONES, CRUSHED—3,000 bgs, American Agricultural & Chemical Co
BOTANICAL DRUGS—178 bls, S B Penick & Co
CAFFEINE ANHYDROUS—2 cs, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co; 40 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk
CALAMUS ROOT—27 bgs, Max Van Pels
CANARY SEED—333 bgs, Louis Furth
CARNAUBA WAX—78 bgs, W R Grace & Co; 93 bgs, E A Bromund & Co; 83 bgs, Oil Specialties & Refg Co; 26 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch; 40 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co; 44 bgs, Bell & Son; 96 bgs, S C Johnson & Son; 425 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
CASEIN—500 bgs, Colloids, Inc; 5,021 bgs, Casein Co of America; 1,000 bgs, Hercules Powder Co; 1,000 bgs, First of Boston International Corp
CASTOR BEANS—3,024 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Son; 19,792 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co; cake, 700 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co; oil, 375 dms, Bunge Corp
CELERY SEED—80 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
CHALK—400 bgs, Taintor Trading Co; 1,600 bgs, National City Bank
CHICLE GUM—28 cs, Littlejohn & Co; 46 cs, Chicle Development Co; 37 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co; 702 bls, Mexican Exploitation Co
CHINA CLAY—53 cks, E Fougera & Co
CHROME ORE—3,604 tons, E J Lavino & Co
CINNAMON—21 bls, C T Wilson & Co; 23 bls, Catz American Co; 492 bls, Volkart Bros; 139 pkgs, Cosmos Shipping Co
COALTAR ACID—69 dms; Distillate, 19 dms, Merck & Co
COCOABUTTER—1,334 cs, A C Israel Commodity Co
COCOA RESIDUE—1,600 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co
CODLIVER OIL—673 dms, Upjohn & Co; 1,277 dms, National Oil Products Co; 1,070 dms, Bankers Trust Co; 265 dms, McKesson & Robbins; 320 dms, E R Squibb & Sons

—*Continued on page 44*

Chemical Market Research Ass'n Elects

Robert J. Wittenberg, of the International Chemicals & Minerals Corporation, has been elected president of the Chemical Market Research Association. He succeeds James Park of Standard Alcohol Company.

Other officers are:—vice-president, W. H. Bowman, of the Jefferson Chemical Company; recording secretary, J. M. Gillette, of Victor Chemical Works; corresponding secretary, A. J. Fisher, of US Industrial Chemicals, Inc.; treasurer, S. P. Gibson, jr., of Commercial Solvents Corporation; named councillors, were:—J. G. Park, J. H. Boyd, of Phillips Petroleum Company and W. N. Dennis, of American Cyanamid Company.

Chairmen of the various committees are:—Program, L. J. Finnan, of Hercules Powder Company; membership, L. H. Flett, of National Aniline Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; statistics, M. E. Clark, of Wyandotte Chemical Corporation; public relations, J. G. Parks, of Standard Alcohol Company.

Streptomycin to Be Available to Civilians

OPD Washington Bureau

Distribution of streptomycin for civilian use under ordinary allocation procedure of the Civilian Production Administration is expected about August 1, if June production figures reach a minimum of 55,750 grams.

Stretomycin producers at a meeting with CPA last week were told that if this minimum was not reached, the allocation would be delayed until September. April production reached 36,982 grams, an increase of 10,642 over March.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

WAA Asks Disposal Of Certain Interests

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Assets Administration recommended to Congress June 10 that immediate steps be taken for the disposal of the government's entire interest in the production of butyl rubber, styrene, neoprene, furfural and carbon black. This interest amounts to 100 percent in the case of butyl rubber, 90 percent in styrene, 86 percent in neoprene, 66 percent in furfural and 8 percent in carbon black.

The disposal agency withheld recommendations on the remainder of the synthetic rubber industry, which includes all plants except styrene in the GR-S program (including alcohol butadiene plants, petroleum butadiene plants and copolymerization plants) pending decision of the Inter-Agency Policy Committee on Rubber now considering the problem of a minimum peacetime synthetic rubber industry. This committee is expected to recommend a policy very shortly, however.

Although a formal declaration of surplus has so far been made only in the case of the carbon black plants, some interest in acquiring the various types of plants has already been indicated, the report said. Generally speaking, the interested parties have been the present operators, but, as the availability of the plants is given publicity it is to be expected that some outside concerns will appear as possible purchasers or lessees.

Among the difficulties affecting the disposal of plants, one is the monopoly issue which may arise in the case of the butyl, neoprene and furfural plants. Also, the right of first refusal accorded to the present operators of all the plants except the neoprene plant will tend to limit the possibilities of disposal to new operators.

—Continued on page 35

FDA Appropriation Increase Denied

Request of the Food and Drug Administration for an increase of $593,000 in appropriations for the coming fiscal year was rejected by the house June 11 as it approved the annual supply bill for the Federal Security Agency. The FDA was provided in the bill with $3,482,383, an increase of but $40,083 over the amount available for the current fiscal year.

Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Commissioner, had argued for a substantial increase in funds to enable the agency to employ more inspectors and expand its work in this field. He told the committee that this work was continuing to increase out of proportion to the increase in population because the producing industries themselves were expanding.

During the hearings, however, committee members expressed the belief better enforcement of the law could be had by the imposition of heavier penalties on violators. Last year there were 239 criminal cases terminated with fines totaling $164,856, the heaviest fine being $18,000. Jail sentences were imposed by the courts in 23 cases and the average length of sentence was six months.

Surplus Photo Chemicals Offered to Schools

Surplus photographic chemicals, presently stored in warehouses in Denver and Philadelphia, will be offered for sale by the War Assets Administration at a 40 percent discount of present prices. With little interest shown by priority or commercial buyers when previously offered, the WAA is now giving educational institutions first opportunity to buy the surplus materials.

Tideland Oil Dispute Goes to High Court

The Supreme Court of the United States, June 10, agreed to hear arguments on the petition of the government laying claim to submerged coastal oil lands. The case will be heard next Fall.

The suit was brought by the government against the State of California on the grounds that the state had no right to permit the removal of oil from submerged land between the low watermark and the three-mile limit.

The exact status of the Office of Mobilization and Reconversion has become somewhat a mystery now that Director John W. Snyder has been appointed, confirmed, and taken office as Secretary of the Treasury. President Truman announced originally that the office would go out of existence upon the departure of Mr. Snyder, but it is not at all certain now that this will be the case.

The President's statement that the office would be liquidated was given in an off-hand manner to questions of newspaper men. And it brought mixed reactions from the OMR Advisory Council made up of businessmen, agricultural and labor representatives. They disagree with the President that reconversion problems are such now that the office is no longer necessary, and have petitioned him for continuance of the office's functions, even if under some other name.

Mr. Truman is now considering doing either of two things:—(1) rescind his previous announcement and appoint a new director, with the office remaining intact, or (2) split up the staff, leaving one-half of it in the White House under the supervision of a special assistant and turning the other half over to the yet to be appointed three-man council to administer the full employment act.

The controversy over the release of government silver for industrial purposes has finally been settled, the silver bloc coming out on top—as might have been expected. A "compromise" has been reached to make government silver again available to industry at a price of 90.3 cents an ounce until June 30, 1948, after which the price will rise to the monetary value of $1.29 an ounce. This is the goal the silverites have been striving for.

The compromise did not come any too soon. The market of available supplies of silver has been taking on a very dark color in recent months, with scrap selling upward of $1.10 an ounce. Also it has been reported that some users have begun to purchase and melt down silver dollars in order to get enough silver to keep going.

The price of 90.3 cents an ounce at which the silver is to be sold is also the price which the Treasury will pay for newly mined domestic silver. This is expected to boost production which had gone into a slump because higher costs had reduced the incentive for mining. It also may have the effect of increasing imports which have been at a low level because of higher market prices abroad.

Business Incentives

Henry Wallace has launched a program to stir up new interest in wage incentives as a means of increasing production and controlling business costs. Last March he set up a special division in the Commerce Department to study this problem and he now is fortifying the program with a big-named advisory committee to assist the division in this work.

During the war there was considerable stress laid upon wage incentive payments to increase production and many industries adopted this scheme, although it was never looked upon with too much favor by the labor organizations. But since we were at war, they never said too much against it. Now Mr. Wallace wants to continue this practice in peacetime.

What the unions don't like about it is that it has the result of getting the work done too fast, which means in the end, as they see, a quicker ending of the job and consequently, loss of employment. Now that the war is over it will be interesting to see how much cooperation Mr. Wallace gets from the unions in this project.

OPA in Conference

Maybe it's the heat or maybe it's the strain of trying to finish their work and get home as quickly as possible for the political campaigns, but be that as it may some of the top officials in the government might well take note of the cause of some of the feelings being displayed by Congress towards their respective agencies.

Members are becoming irritated over the picayunish practices of some of the "bureaucrats" who have become so self-afflicted over the importance of their jobs that they can't be reached by telephone. There is nothing so maddening to a congressman—or a businessman (they've experienced it too)—to be told time and again by a very efficient secretary that Mr. Soanso is in conference and will return the call—and never does.

At least one house member has taken the floor to protest this practice and got a big hand from the members. Another charges that 75 percent of the government employees could be fired without disturbing the routine work of government. Top officials will find, with a little searching, that this is one of the underlying reasons for the difficulties they have been countering with the congressional appropriations committees.

Surplus Disposal

The War Assets Administration has taken a long step forward to speed up the sales of surplus consumer items by consolidating consumer and capital and producer goods into a single sales inventory to be available in each of the administration's 33 regional offices.

Formerly, only the 11 original consumer goods regions had specific inventories of this type of surplus. While in some cases it was possible to allocate the material to other regions for disposal, eligible purchasers often had to do business with offices located at a distance because their own region had no inventory of surplus consumer goods.

The new system affects all present inventories of consumer goods that have not been sold or advertised for sale. They will be transferred to the WAA region in which the goods are physically located and all future declarations received from owning agencies will be immediately transferred in the same manner.

Atomic Biology

The big explosion to be set off near the Bikini Islands next month will be as valuable to plant and animal scientists as it will be to the military. The Department of Agriculture is intensly interested in the project and is sending collections of seed, molds, plant and animal disease materials, and insects to Bikini to be exposed to the alpha and gamma rays and exploding nuclei when the atomic bomb tests are made.

Plant scientists have been working for some time on the effect of X-rays on seeds and find varying reactions, depending on exposure. When overexposed the seed lose their viability. Slightly too much irradiation often causes the seed to produce dwarfed plants. Lesser amounts of irradiation often cause changes in the hereditary mechanisms of the seed and the resulting plants. The scientists are expecting some such hereditary effects from the alpha and gamma rays. What effect the exploding nuclei will have is unpredictable.

The Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry is sending a collection of molds and other microorganisms, including a special strain of *Aspergillis niger* that has been studied a great deal in the fermentation of citric and gluconic acids. The Bureau of Animal Industry is sending several biological materials used in the diagnosis and treatment of animal diseases.

Union Membership Pacts

One of the wartime developments of labor relations—the so-called "maintenance-of-membership clause" — is

—Continued on page 32

Forest Products Head Named to United Nations

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of Marcel Leloup as Director of Forestry and Forest Products within the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was announced June 11 by Sir John Orr, director-general of FAO. Mr. Leloup resigned his post as Chief of the French Department of Waters and Forests to accept the new position and has just arrived in Washington to assume his duties.

Atomic Byproducts For Medicinal Research

OPD Washington Bureau

The availability of radioisotopes for biological and medical research, marking the first peacetime application of the results of wartime atomic research was announced by the War Department June 13. Produced from the uranium chain-reacting "atom pile" at the Clinton Engineer Laboratories, Oak Ridge, Tenn., these materials will be distributed by the Manhattan Project to qualified institutions, such as accredited hospitals, universities, recognized research laboratories including industrial research laboratories, and clinical investigation groups.

The radioisotopes, which are radioactive forms of common elements with the same chemical properties of the stable element but having a different atomic weight, will be made available for use in research work in fundamental and applied sciences, particularly in biology and medicine. They have been generally heralded as making possible the greatest peacetime benefits to result from atom researches. They will be used in two ways:—first as trace atoms or "tracers," for following the course of atoms in chemical, biological and technical processes; and possibly second, after considerable research, as therapeutic agents for treatments of certain special diseases.

Distribution will be coordinated and supervised by an Advisory Committee on Isotope Distribution Policy, members of which were appointed by Major General L. R. Groves, chief of the Manhattan Project, on the recommendation and nomination of the National Academy of Sciences. To judge radioisotopes' requests and recommend distribution, this advisory committee will have subcommittees on allocations and on human applications. One of the conditions under which they will be released to qualified institutions is that all groups using them for fundamental research or applied science must publish or otherwise make available their findings, thereby promoting further applications and scientific advances.

Under the program being announced, approximately 100 radioactive isotopes will be obtainable in varying quantities. Some of the most important of these include carbon 14, sulphur 35, phosphorus 32 and iodine 131. The numbers following the name of the element refer to the mass of the isotope, that is to the total of protons plus neutrons in the nucleus. Since carbon is one of the principal elements found in organic material, the isotope carbon 14 is expected to give great impetus to the study of all organic processes including the

—Continued from page 48

Freight Car Makers Form Export Asss'n

OPD Washington Bureau

The Railway Car Export Corporation of America has filed papers under the export trade act with the Federal Trade Commission for exporting freight cars having a capacity of 10 or more metric tons, and component parts, equipment and accessories therefor. The association will maintain offices at 30 Church street, New York, and at 1025 Connecticut avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Officers of the association are C. W. Wright, president and director; R. A. Williams and Walter J. Curley, vice presidents and directors; L. C. Haigh, secretary - treasurer and director; Harry Odle, F. A. Livingston, and K. C. Gardner, directors.

Members are American Car & Foundry Export Company, New York; Magor Car Export Corporation, New York; Pullman-Standard Car Export Corporation, Washington, D. C.; General American Transportation Corporation, Chicago; Greenville Steel Car Co., Greenville, Pa.; Pressed Steel Car Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, and F. A. Livingston, Ralston Steel Car Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Inch Pipelines Bids To Close July 30

A closing date of July 30 has been set by the War Assets Administration for the receipt of offers to purchase or lease, in whole or in part, the Big Inch and the Little Inch pipelines.

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Labor Relations

Mitchell M. Shipman and Paul E. Anderson

Supreme Court Clarifies One Seniority Question

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Fishgold against Sullivan Drydock Corporation finally settles the question of veteran super-seniority. This decision is indeed welcome to all of us interested in labor relations. The decision goes deeper, however, and it is in this further aspect that closer examination is warranted. To overlook the *obiter dictum* of the court's decision is indeed to lose much of the full value of the court's thinking and the effect of the decision as far as the super-seniority question goes.

The court sharply disagrees with the Selective Service Director's interpretative ruling of the draft act. To the director's viewpoint, the draft act affords the employees a guaranty against any cessation of work, regardless of the reasons, during the first year after the veteran has returned to his job. Just as he may not be discharged without cause, so likewise, said the director, the veteran cannot be laid off for lack of work during his first year. To him a layoff would thus be synonymous with discharge and be prohibited by the draft act unless for cause.

The supreme court took sharp issue with this viewpoint. The super-seniority problem was laid to rest. The veteran returning to his former job must calculate his total length of service for seniority purposes on only one basis. The period of his service in the armed forces counts, but only as a furlough or leave of absence. This period is therefore to be accumulated. His length of service from the date of his original hire together with the period of employment up to the date of layoff constitutes the total accumulated service with his employer. This is used in determining his seniority status. If this total accumulated seniority is still less than the total length of service of hi scivilian coworker, then the draft act does not guarantee him preferential treatment under a collective bargaining agreement having a seniority provision controlling layoff.

Lay-off Is Not Discharge

The theory of the court's decision is so fundamental that it calls for analysis. The denial of super-seniority to the employed veteran was premised on the sharp distinction between a layoff and a discharge. This is a distinction that far too often is lost sight of, both by employers and by unions as well. Both have a common factor—cessation of work. "Discharge," says the court, "normally means termination of the employment relationship or loss of a position." A layoff on the other hand is akin to a furlough or leave of absence.

In the lay-off or leave of absence there is, however, a continuing relationship with the employer. The employee retains conditional rights to be restored to work. A discharge leaves no such continuing relationship, the employer-and-employee status being definitely severed. Lay-off follows slackening of work requiring reduction in forces. A discharge does not emanate from this same source. The one is a temporary cessation of work; the other is a permanent severance.

The lay-off under a collective bargaining agreement having senority provisions carries with it certain obligations on the part of the employer to the employee so laid off. As the court points out "his position exists though no work is available." He must, for example, be laid off in order of seniority and be recalled in like reverse order. As much as the court is mindful of the need for liberality in construing the draft act in favor of the returning veteran, it is clear, nevertheless, in its decision that a lay-off is not synonymous with discharge. The act's guaranty to the veteran against discharge without cause for one year does not apply in the lay-off.

The court thus, for the first time, confirms what we might call the labor-relations common-law distinction between lay-off and discharge.

Effect on Seniority Practices

One effect of the decision will, of course, require employers to review their seniority practices. It might well be in order for companies and unions now to take stock of their seniority lists. Where super-seniority has been granted to returning veterans without express provisions therefor in the collective bargaining agreement, some reshuffling and revision of seniority would be in order. This may bring in its trail some back-pay claims where lay-offs have been premised on super-seniority theory.

Some collective bargaining agreements do often contain provisions for granting super-seniority. The supreme court's decision does not invalidate them. The company and the union in such cases continue to be bound by them, and preferential seniority to the returning veteran must be continued during the period of the contract. Where, however, as in the Fishgold case—and it, by the way, is a normal and usual one—the union agreement calls for lay-off on straight seniority, super-seniority is not to be applied to the veteran.

The supreme court's decision establishes the only formula for controlling the veteran's lay-off rights. It is the

—Continued on page 79

Industrial Application Of Chemicals

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Beta-3:4-dimethoxyphenyl-N-propylamine

Pharmaceutical—Claimed (U.S. 2293-874, 2293875, 2293876, and 2293877) as lowly toxic agent for treating asthma.

2-Hydroxy-2'-parachloro-phenyl-7:8-psinaphthazimide

Dye—Claimed (Brit. 516585) as dyestuff having a high affinity for cellulosic fibers.

Propionyl Peroxide

Petroleum—Accelerator of ignition in diesel engine fuels (number 29 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list).

—Continued on page 62

Steel Drums Appeal Entered by MCA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Manufacturing Chemists Association has appealed to John D. Small, administrator of the Civilian Production Administration, for a modification of the recent order of the agency which will channel virtually the entire output of 16- and 18-gauge steel drums during the next two months into use for shipment of syrup to famine areas of Europe.

The association informed the administration that the order will result in extreme hardship to the chemical industry because it will cut down the available supply of these containers for other users practically to zero. Because the order calls for the delivery of 110,000 such steel drums in the next two months, it will have the further effect of reducing the output of the steel drum industry of other size containers because its facilities will have to be concentrated on this order.

The association said that it was not objecting to the use proposed to be made of the containers but it did feel that the delivery could be stretched over a longer period so that at least a small supply of new drums of these sizes will trickle to the market for the users in the chemical industry.

Case Bill Veto Sustained by House

The house June 11 sustained President Truman's veto of the case bill by a vote of 255 to 135. This was five votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority.

President Truman in his veto said that the Case bill was utterly different from his proposal of May 25, "in kind and in degree." The President stated that the range of the bill was broad, dealing with a wide variety of subjects, some of which were wholly unrelated to the subject of settling or preventing labor strikes.

APMA Discusses Research, New Products and Legislation

A review of the war time effort of the pharmaceutical manufacturer together with a discussion of current industrial problems featured the 39th annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association held at the Chateau Lake Louise, Lake Louise, Alberta, Canada, June 10-12. James L. Rogers, of the Pitman-Moore Co., Indianapolis, Ind., was elected president. He succeeds Gerald F. Rorer, of William H. Rorer, Inc., Philadelphia.

Resolutions unanimously adopted were:—

1. Reiteration of recommendations congress transfer federal control foods, drugs, cosmetic, advertising to good drug cosmetics act.
2. Registration of opposition to Murray, Wagner, Dingal bill and simiar pattern legislative medical care.
3. Recommendation OPA price controls on drugs be promptly discontinued (see reasons president report).
4. Record association view food and drug administration exceeding scope of intended legislative authority by defining directions and warnings given patient respect to drugs prescribed by physician.
5. Recommendation that states enact legislation similar New York barbiturate law.
6. Expression of opposition to Representative Rogers bill.

President's Address

Gerald F. Rorer, of William H. Rorer, Inc., Philadelphia, in his address as president of the association, said, in part:—

One problem which sometimes hinders, or slows up the inauguration of research activities, particularly by smaller companies, is lack of contact with suitable, medical doctors. A short time ago, Dr. C. O. Miller, of our research board, advised that a list of professors from Colleges of Pharmacy who are interested in research contacts with pharmaceutical manufacturers, was being obtained.

I see no reason why a similar list of medical doctors attached to accredited medical schools, could not be obtained, together with the subjects in which the individual doctor is interested. I suggest the appointment of a Committee to determine the best means of accomplishing this purpose.

Repeatedly in the past the subject of compiling a list of the dispensing doctors in the United States has been suggested. It would be relatively simple to accomplish this, provided enough member firms are interested, and are willing to cooperate.

I suggest the appointment of a committee to draw up a plan, and to submit it to the membership, perhaps in questionnaire form, in order to provide a definite answer as to whether such action is desired.

Favors Research

In my judgment some form of research activity by the Association in the broad sense and in addition to the very valuable applied research carried on by our Research Board, is a "must" for the near future.

Our association has become a large and powerful force in its field and it must make some contribution to the industry and public at large in order to maintain and strengthen its position as a positive and beneficial organization in the nation's economy. We now have sufficient money in our treasury to make a start and there is no reason why it cannot be done in the coming year.

No Control Needed

The House of Representatives of the Congress, in considering the advisability of OPA, controls, provided for the removal of price controls on all commodities as soon as their production reached 1941 levels. It is obvious the drug production is far beyond that of 1941 and therefore *this industry should be freed from OPA control immediately.* Since there is no danger of inflationary tendency in our industry, and since manufacturing facilities are more than adequate for the vast majority of drugs offered, there does not appear to be any sound reason to continue the price control.

I might add that this very OPA control makes it easy for a manufacturer to refuse to supply certain materials to his customers which he doesn't want to supply, on the ground that he will be forced to sell at a loss. However, if the control is removed, the excuse is lost and the manufacturer is compelled to proceed with care before trying to charge a heavy mark-up from former prices, as it arouses indignation and possible loss of other and valued trade. Few of us can afford, even in these prosperous times, to offend too many of our buyers. Consequently the consumer will benefit in the end from removal of price control. Competition is a more powerful persuader than most government controls.

Research Recommendation

The recommendations of the scientific research committee of which Dr. R. J. Frosbinder, of the Maltbie Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., is chairman, and endorsed by Mr. Rorer, follows:—

1. Five member research board, majority scientifically qualified.
2. Sponsorship of annual award to individual or small group contribution pharmaceutical or medical research field.
3. Establishment of fellowships for research projects in appropriate academic institutions.
4. Determination research problems greatest interest and establishment of grant or fellowship in suitable institution if membership facilities inadequate.
5. Research program be financed from association general funds.

On Exports

James G. Flanagan, secretary and general counsel of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, in his report as chairman of the committee on exports stated that during the war when importations were restricted and virtually eliminated from Europe, many local laboratories in Latin America began the manufacture of similar drugs to supply the local markets. He added:—

They enjoyed an abnormal but profitable market but under normal peace-time conditions cannot hope to compete with drug manufacturers in this country except through special privileges and basically unsound restrictive regulations against imports.

Regulations have been proposed, as for example in Cuba, that were definitely discriminatory against manufacturers in this country, and although some case may superficially be made out for such regulations there and elsewhere on the nationalistic grounds of providing local employment, in the long run many of such restrictive regulations could not be other than detrimental to the nationals because they would result in depriving them of the advantages of the advances in medical science in this country.

Business Policy

Ronald Helps, of Schieffelin & Co., N. Y., in his report as chairman of the industry and business policy committee discussed research developments, sanitation, production control, publicity and public relations and the production incentive plan.

On Pretesting

Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel for the association, urged that industry endeavor to frame a pretesting amendment rather than have wrong law thrust down industry's throat.

Amino Acids

The general interest in amino acids can be attributed to the fundamental fact that the amino acids are the constituents of protein, Dr. Sidney W. Fox, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Iowa State College, told the meeting. He said that biochemical research during the last two decades has shown that the proteins are most intimately associated with living processes; hence the amino acids seem certainly destined to have increasing pharmaceutical importance.

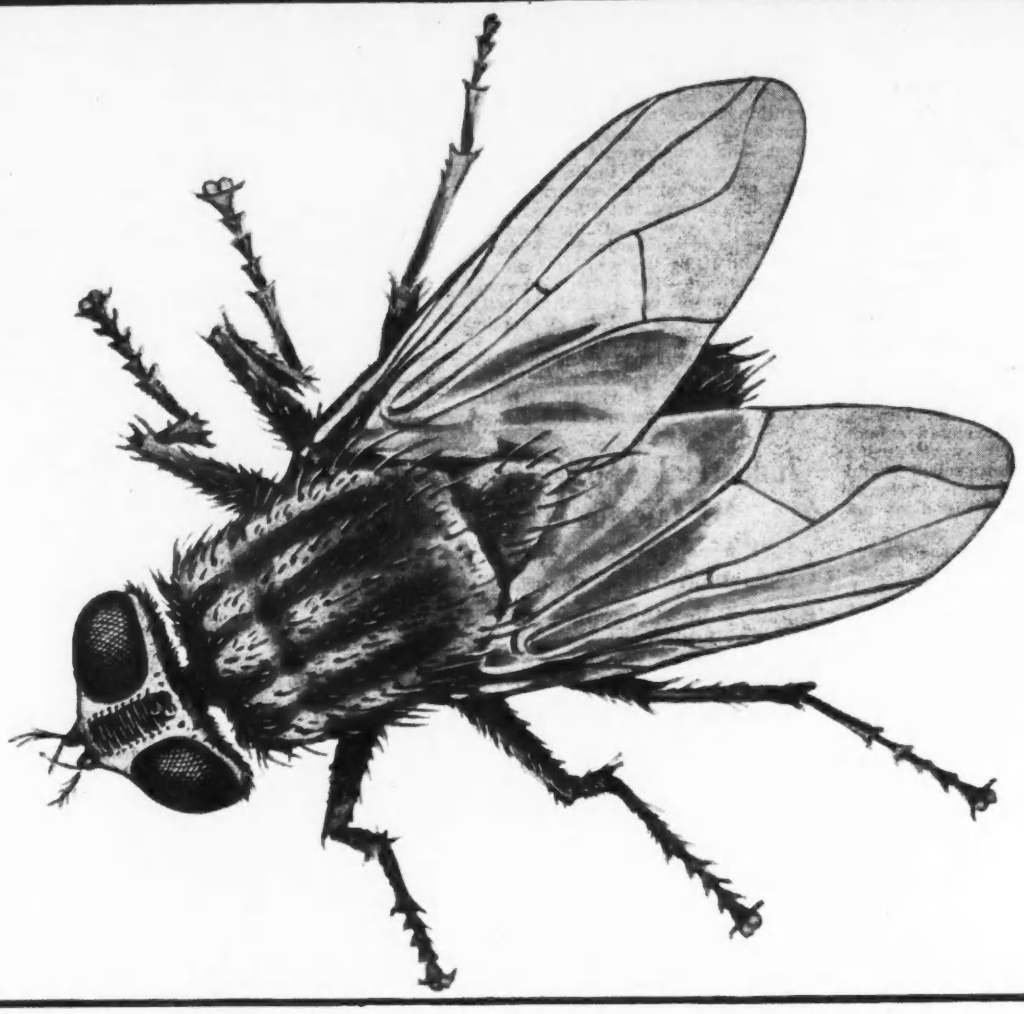
Dr. Fox stated that the individual amino acids may be prepared from proteins, or by synthesis. He explained that each type of preparation has its particular advantages, adding that amino acid molecules can exist in left-handed and right-handed forms. Synthetic products, he said, contain equal mixtures of the two forms. Amino acids, however, he further explained, are almost exclusively left-handed for many purposes, he added only the left-handed form is of value. In those cases Dr. Fox

—Continued on page 58

Association Meetings

American Dairy Science Association, Ames, Ind., June 18-20.
American Leather Chemists Association, Lake George, N. Y., June 19-21.
American Medical Association, San Francisco, July 1-5.
American Plant Food Council, Hot Springs, Va., June 22-25.
American Society for Testing Materials, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., June 24-28.
American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Louis, June 24-26.
American Soybean Association, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, August 29-31.
Chemical Institute of Canada, Royal York hotel, Toronto, June 24-26.

MUSCA DOMESTICA—known as the common house fly—it never bites, but it may act as a mechanical carrier of the micro organisms of typhoid fever and dysentery, etc. Multiplies rapidly. Within her span of ten weeks, often lays 500 to 600 eggs. Within three weeks eggs hatch and the cycle is repeated with each new female.



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The U. S. Department of Agriculture, in its *Bulletin USBA-45-1* states:

"A residue left by a spray containing DDT is probably more effective against houseflies or stableflies than any other treatment. On ceilings and walls of homes and barns where flies rest a deposit of this new insecticide retains its toxicity for several weeks or months. A 5 per cent DDT suspension made of wettable DDT powder and water may be applied as a spray to any surfaces where flies are observed to rest, such as walls, doors, screens, ceilings, cross beams, and lamp cords. Flies enter open doors and windows and rest on the walls and screens, especially at night. When these places have received a residual treatment of DDT, the flies die in 1 to 3 hours."

Baker's DDT is a fine crystalline powder approaching a white color, with a minimum setting point of 89 degrees C. It is available in 25, 50, 100 and 200 pound containers. Write for prices and tell us your requirements. Address *Organic Chemical Division,* J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, N. J.

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C. P. ANALYZED • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

June 13, 1946

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls. .....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls. .....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .06 - —
Methyl (see (M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .40 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works.lb. .50 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, doms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs. 12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bls. .....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works ....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh); powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo. 27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.65
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —
Boric, tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton. 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton. 109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton. 104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton. 114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 90%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Acid, cacodylic, bots.....lb. 13.50 -14.50
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprylic, 99% dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms...lb. No stocks
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.....lb. .17½- .19½
Corn oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l., wks. lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l. lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
Cresylic, dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .96
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - .98
tanks .....gal. .75 - .90
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Salt, fib., dms., c.l., works.lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¼- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls. .....lb. .43½- .45
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots. .....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots. .....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E...lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works..lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return, Phila..lb. .08¢ - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid basis..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys, 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less. lb. .26 - .26¾
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works ....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Acid, lauric, dist., 95%, dms.lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. 21½- .22
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic,[1] kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms...lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys, extra....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra....lb. .08½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works... kilo. 6.50 - 6.80
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra...lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[2] white, dist., dms.lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, works. lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area...100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.03
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, dms., dlvd. E., gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l...lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - .52
Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works. lb. .11¾- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .15¾- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .19¼- —

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton. 13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton. 17.50 - —
Acid, sulphuric, CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton. 19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.. lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric,[1] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .62½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - —
kgs. .....lb. .63½- —
Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[1] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.85 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz. 23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz. 42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, dms., works. lb. .32 - .35
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1,7] powd., bbls.....lb. 1.99 - 2.07
granular, cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.94 - 2.02
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .90 - —
dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment, ill., ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .2190 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2240- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .2090- —
tankwagons, frt. alld.lb. .2140- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots .....lb. 1.95 - 2.30
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.35
Denatured,[1,7] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .613 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .633 - .653
tanks, E. dlvd. .....gal. .543 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 180 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .612 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .632 - .652
tanks, E. works.....gal. .542 - —
Anhydrous 5c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63½- .65½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53½- —
SD23G, dms., c.l., works.gal. .652 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .672 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .582 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l. .....gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63 - .66½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .66½- .68½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .55 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .65 - .68
tanks, E. works.....gal. .56 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½

Controls on Materials

Applications of WPB, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order
[4]—General Preference Order
[5]—Conservation Order
[6]—Allocation
[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal.17.72½- —
l.c.l., works..gal.17.76 -17.79
tanks..gal.17.65½- —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.67½- —
l.c.l., works..gal.18 71 -18.74
tanks..gal.18.60½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0660- —
tanks, works..lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd..gal. .31½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.. gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd..gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms...lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., works..gal. .67 - —
smaller containers, works, gal. .82 - —
tanks, works..gal. .60 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia...lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
Aldol, dms., works...lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms..gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs...lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock.... long ton.80.00 -83.30
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12 and $1 insurance per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms...lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs...lb. .85 - .90
Allspice,[1] Mexican, futures, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs...lb. No stocks
Curacao, kgs..lb. .47 - .48
Socotrine, kgs..lb. .43 Nom.
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs...lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Alphanaphthol, bbls...lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28¼
Alphapinene, from gum turpentine, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .89½- —
l.c.l., works..gal. .91½- —
tanks, works..gal. .86½- —
from steam-distilled wood turpentine, tanks, works..gal. .71⅝- —
tanks, works..gal. .88½- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .1390- —
tanks, works..lb. .1200- —
Alphacocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs...lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls. c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .40
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. 10½- .11
20%, bbls., dlvd......lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c., works....lb. .06½- .06⅝
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls......lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chi.lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., works. lb. .024 - .061
l.c.l., works....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd......lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH$_3$), dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .03¾- .04
conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17⅞- —
contract, works....lb. 16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., wks. lb. .20¾- —
contract, works....lb. 19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. drms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. 19½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.20
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.40
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15 - .16
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. drms..lb. .56 - .60
ink., 150-lb. drms......lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. drms.....lb. .55 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. drms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. drms.....lb. .60 - —
standard, 200-lb. drms..lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. drms..lb. .42 - —
unpolished, stand., drms...lb. .38 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. drms., lb. .42 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins....oz. 8.75 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls...lb. .34 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald..ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls......lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works... ton.61.50 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys......lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l......lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l......lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld...lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi...lb. 1515- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls......lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls......lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms.....lb. .29 - —
Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns.....lb. .14¼- .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls......lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls......lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots......lb. 3.71 - —
jars.....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p. cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.38
fine cryst., bbls., kgs....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point....ton.52.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs.4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate - limestone, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms......lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms.....lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs......lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs......lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls......lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.16
Silicofluoride, bbls......lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works.....lb. .18 - .21
Sulphate,[1] bulk, inland producing ovens...ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports....ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .06 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
jars.....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. 15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms......lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots......lb. 1.72 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots......lb. .68 - .85
Stearate, dms., works......lb. .42 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .657 - .682
NF, dms......lb. 2.20 - 2.50
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls..lb. 1.30 - 1.40
imported, natural, bls......lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls......lb. .21 - .22
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. 10½- —
Salt, dms., works......lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs......lb. No stocks
Chinese, star......lb. .28 - .28½
Cyprus, bgs......lb. No stocks
Mexican, bgs., futures......lb. .34 Nom.
Syrian, bgs......lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs......lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, dms......lb. 2.75 - —
cns., bots......lb. 2.90 - 3.25
Annatto, paste, bxs......lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs......lb. .13½- .13¾
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works. lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works......lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys......lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. 14½- .17½
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs...lb. .16¼ Nom.
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l...lb. .16 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l......lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss River..lb. No stocks
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots......lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots......oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls......lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls......lb. .15½- .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity)..35.00 -36.00
Arnica flowers, bbls......lb. 3.25 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10½- —
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l......lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls......lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l......lb. .04 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs......lb. .85 - .86
powd., bbls., dms......lb. .94 - .95
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).
Asbestos, fiber[1] 5D and 5K bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (50 tons), same basis..ton.32.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J...lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l......ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l.....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba, A, bulk, c.l......ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l......ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian.....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite,[1] brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.23.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05½- .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex. metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy...ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots......oz. 9.85 - —
Sulphate, bots......oz. 7.35 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs......lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root,[1] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs......lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms......lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms......lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works......ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works......lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs......lb. 10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works......ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls......lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls......lb. .06½- .07½
Hydroxide, bbls., works......lb. 15 - .16
Iodide, bots......lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. 14 - .15
grd., dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls......lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots......lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls......lb. .09½- .10
kgs......lb. .12 - —
Barytes,[1] floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines. ton.17.50 - —
95.75, bgs., mines......ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 34X $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 6.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines......ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs......lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls......lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Root, bls......lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh. bgs., works....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms......lb. .70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms......lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls......lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns......lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms......lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys......lb. .20½- .26
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .60 - .75
dms.....lb. .55 - .60
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., dms......lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
refined, cbys......lb. .21 - —
Cinnamate, cns......lb. 5.50 - 6.35
Formate, cns......lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Propionate, bots......lb. 1.65 - 2.45
Salicylate, bots......lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots......lb. 2.35 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots......lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots......lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls......lb. .30 - .36
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms......lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
95%, dms., works......lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works.....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls......lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth chloride, bots......lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.90
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots......lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots......lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots......lb. 1.41 - 1.49
cns......lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots......lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs......lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots......lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms......lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns......lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots......lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms......lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots, cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms......lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots......lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms......lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms...lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots.....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms...lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Subtribromobismuthol, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms......lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms...lb. 3.40 - —
cns......lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

Carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .055 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .092 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. dlvd. or whse..lb. .097 - —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .06½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .08 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works, La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works......lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works......lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works......lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works......lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works......lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works......lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls......lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls......lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .84 - .85
Tree bark, bls......lb. .40 - .45
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.40.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.80
Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - 7.50
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - 7.50
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls......lb. .60 - .65
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.80 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).

OPD—6-17-1946

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY

ANILINE OIL	HEXYLRESORCINOL
BENZALDEHYDE	LANOLIN
BROMINE	POTASSIUM CHLORATE
CETYL ALCOHOL	POTASSIUM BROMIDE
CHLOROFORM	ROCHELLE SALTS
CREAM OF TARTAR	SODIUM BENZOATE
EPSOM SALTS	TARTARIC ACID

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Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Blue, copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls.. lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —

Blue, violet, toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blues dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Borax, tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —

Borax, tech., 99½%, gran., bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots,ex whse. ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 5.20 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .21 - .24
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —

Brown, sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06½- .08
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .08¼- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles.. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .83
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .2035- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .2085- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1935- —
tankwagon, same basis.. lb. .1985- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. 16½- .17
tanks, divd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31½- —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,5] ingots or sticks, divd. lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., divd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 2.80 - 2.85
smaller lots.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.05
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.80
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs., futures. lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .50 - .55
imported, bleached, bls..lb. .70 - .88
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works, unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works, unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 units, works, unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works.ton.80.00 - —
divd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., divd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., divd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd. ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., divd.....ton.28.00 -44.50
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls., lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Hypochlorite, dms., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .22 - .26½
cans, in cases, same basis..lb. .3773- .4223
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .30
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, works, dms..lb. 2.65 - 2.80

Is Activated Carbon the answer to your Adsorbent Problems?

the most versatile adsorbent for solving problems of

Air Conditioning
Solvent Recovery
Gas Purification
Deodorization
Decolorization
Fractionation
Isolation of Organic Chemicals or Drugs
Catalysis or Catalyst Carriers

The technology of modern manufacturing embraces, in ever increasing degree, application of the science of chemistry as well as the mechanical forces of physics. Likewise the accomplishment of a physical act through a chemical medium becomes more and more common practice. Solving problems of adsorption is a typical sample of this method.

Of the various adsorptive materials, Activated Carbon has proved to be exceptionally adaptable and versatile. It has high adsorptive capacity, is chemically stable, readily regenerated and can be made in a variety of forms and sizes to meet specific needs. Moreover it can be produced relatively economically on a tonnage basis for large scale applications.

If your manufacturing process requires the use of an adsorbent you should investigate the merits of Activated Carbon. Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company has the technical "know-how" and the production facilities to help you. Ask us to!

ACTIVATED CARBON
P C&C
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
NET WEIGHT 50 LBS.

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company
Grant Building Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Calcium naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, doz., 100-gram bots, works..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding, grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -16.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0650
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .13½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .18¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Calomel, bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.45
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Camphor, monobromated, dms.lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Russian, bgs.....lb. 9.00 - —
Chinese, cs.....lb. 9.75 - —
powd., bxs.....lb.10.35 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsium oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed, California, Dutch type..lb. .26 - .27
Canadian, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Danish, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Danish, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
futures, bgs.....lb. .26 - .26½
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .37 - .38
natural, bgs., futures.....lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. No stocks
Carbazole, 90%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all. E. of Miss R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l. gal. .96 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.01 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .76 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.03 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .83 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.10 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .96 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.22 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A. Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.
Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.35 - 1.40
medium, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
decorticated, Guatemala, cs..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
India, cs. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .90 - .92
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000 000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps. 100 grams, divd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, divd.....gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works. lb.37.80 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works..lb. 8.43 - —
dms., works.....lb. 7.68 - —
3,600 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works..1,000,000 units. .50 - —
3,300 USP units per gm., dms., works..lb. .68 - .71
Carvol, bots.....lb.16.00 -20.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .43 - .45
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .09¾- —

Casein,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .33 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33¼- —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis, lb. .34¼- —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .34¾- —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .35¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .33 - —
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. .34¼- —
Cassia,[1] China buds, bgs., futures..lb. .56 - .57
rolls, selected, cs., futures. lb. .35 - .36
extra select, broken, bls..lb. .34½- .35
Saigon, all medium, futures..lb. .55 - .63
4-10-4, bls, futures.....lb. .53 - .54
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor bean,[1,7] bgs., c.i.f. first arrival point, U.S..long ton.118.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 3.15 - 4.75
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.00 -13.00
synthetic, cns.....lb.21.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld. dms..lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .26 - .26½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher. all quantities.
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Cerium oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works..lb. 2.00 - —

Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.82.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs. lb. .85 - 1.00
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.38.00 -39.50
bur. bgs., included, c.l., works..ton.41.50 -46.80
briquets, bulk, c.l., works... ton.44.50 -49.80
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.49.80 -50.50
granular, all grades, bgs., works..ton.46.80 -49.80
screenings, bgs., works....ton.31.20 -33.15
Pinewood,[1] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping points. ton.20.00 - —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.30.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] standard, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.65
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.07 - 4.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.22 - 4.00
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.46 - 8.22
l.c.l., works.100 lbs. 8.21 - 9.07
Chillies (see Pepper, Red).
China clay,[1] dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.ton. 7.60 - —

Spot Deliveries

BLEACHING POWDER
CITRIC ACID
HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA White
SODA ASH Light
CAUSTIC POTASH
RED LEAD PASTE
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity
COPPER SULPHATE
OXALIC ACID
ZINC OXIDE American & French Process
CHROMIC ACID
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
SODIUM SULPHITE Solid

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Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL OXIDE, etc.

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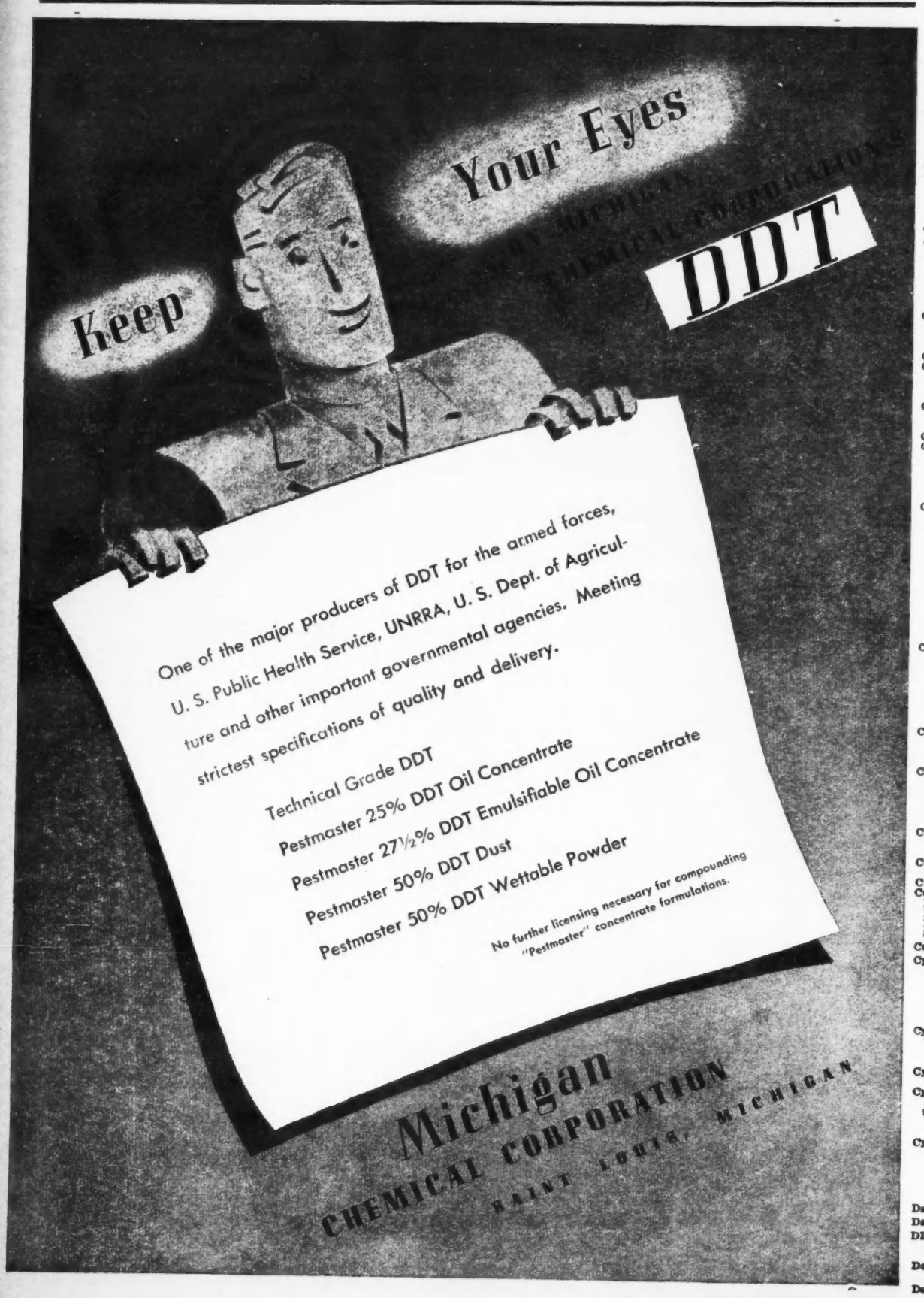
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.41.00 - —
Crioral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .96
Chlorinated rubber[3] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 5 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180 lb. cyl., 100-lb. cyls., same basis..lb. .32 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 28% Cr., bbls., works..lb. .32 - .34
ton lots, works.....lb. .30 - .33
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06¼- —
Chrome fluoride, bbls., works.lb. .24 - .27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots. .....lb. 6.02 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[4] red, quill, USP, 10 in., can..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[4] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
Cinchonine[4] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchopen, NF, heavy, dms..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms., works.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms...lb. .85 - 1.00
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, O, bis., fu-tures..lb. .5700- —
OO, bis, futures.....lb. .5820- —
OOO, bis., futures.....lb. .5900- —
OOOO, bis., futures.....lb. .5990- —
No. 1, bis., futures.....lb. .5625- —
2, bis., futures.....lb. .5535- —
3, bis., futures.....lb. .5535- —
4, bis., futures.....lb. .5335- —
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 8.75 Nom.
Citrine, ointment, jars.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, Madagascar, bis.....lb. .16¾- .17⅛
futures, bis. .....lb. .16¼- .16⅝
Zanzibar, bis. .....lb. .16¼- .17
futures, bis. .....lb. .16¼- .16⅝
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .50 - .55
imported, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 50 gal., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .07½- .08⅛
refd., 50-gal., bbls., c.l., works. bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, 55 gal., dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....db. 8.75 - —
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. dm. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd.. lb. .33⅝- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works.. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs....lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs....lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[1] black, kgs.....lb. 1.54 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .33½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[3] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt..lb. .35 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .22 - .28
blue, bls.....lb. .24 - .35
Colchinine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19¼- .20½
cns. .....lb. .21 - .22½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .23
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .12 - .33
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .70 - .72
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.....lb. No stocks
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .25¾- —
smaller containers, wks..lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .19¼- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. .34 - .38
Metal,[1] electrolytic.....lb. .14¾- —
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¼- .20½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[4] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .13¼- .16
Sulphate,[1] 98%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs.. 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..100 lbs.10.95 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.20
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.20
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra,[7] Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .06 - .06¼
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06½
Peru, bgs. .....lb. .06 - .06½
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l., dlvd.. 100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.20 - —
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l..ton.59.00 -64.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.. lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .51¼- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .52 - .53½
imported, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.80
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[3] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .3325
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .35
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .18⅛
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, N.F., bots., cbys. lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Cresol,[3] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09¼- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culvers root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .34½- .35
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs., futures.....lb. .33 - .34
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. .33 - .33½
Cutch, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[3] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 99%-100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .22
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .37 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
tins, smaller lots, works...lb. .58 - .60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls. .....lb. .34 - .35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Pestmaster 27½% DDT Emulsifiable Oil Concentrate
Pestmaster 50% DDT Dust
Pestmaster 50% DDT Wettable Powder
No further licensing necessary for compounding "Pestmaster" concentrate formulations.
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CHEMICAL CORPORATION
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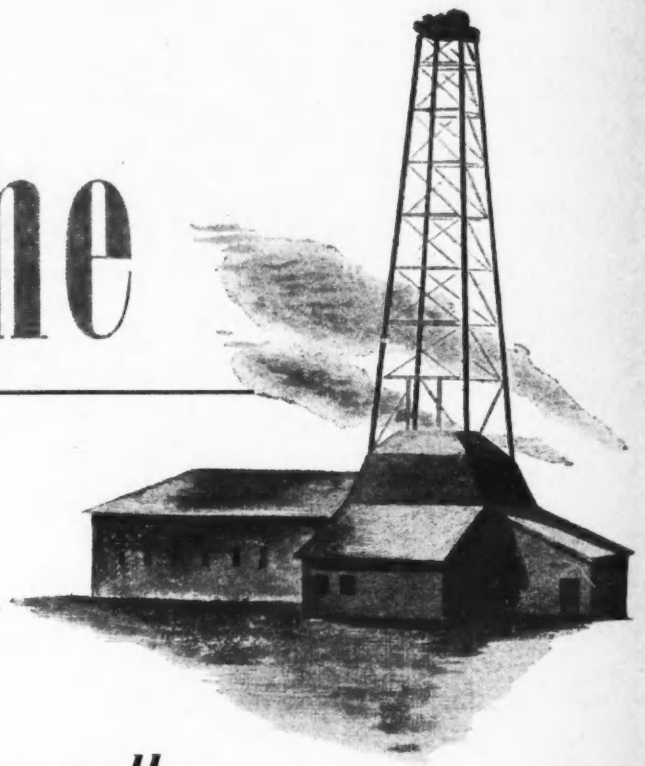
Deflorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works	ton.	35.75	—
Degras,[1] common, bbls.	lb.	.10	.12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.26	.32
over 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.24	.26
Derris root (see Cube root).			
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼	.11¾
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago	100 lbs.	4.95	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.30	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	5.05	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.04	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.65	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.14	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.78	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.97	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.61	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.07	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.71	—
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼	.11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots.	lb.	5.50	5.55
laboratory grade, bots.	100 grams	4.50	—
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00	—
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).			
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.2170	.2200
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.2220	.2250
tanks, divd.	lb.	.2070	.2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10	.15
nat. bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast.	ton.	22.00	25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	55.00	59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00	90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	lb.	.02	.03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04	.06
Dibutyl, phthalate,[2] 5-gal. cns., works.	lb.	.2250	.2900
1-gal. cns., works	lb.	.2450	.3100
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1700	.2350
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1750	.2400
tanks, works	lb.	.1600	.2250
Sebacate,[1] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.5000	.5370
l.c.l., works	lb.	.5050	.5420
tanks, works	lb.	.4900	.5270
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.92	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.66	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.23¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22½	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25	—
refd., 99%, dms.	lb.	.60	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.31	—
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.20½	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75	—
Diethylaniline, dms.	lb.	.40	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	14¼	—
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	1.05	1.15
Digiycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.31	.32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y. met.	lb.	.95	1.00
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	1.05	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.	lb.	.19	—
Dilseed, natural, afloat, bgs.	lb.	.06½	.09
decorticated, bgs.	lb.	.12½	.13
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.09	.09½
Dimethyl phathalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.19	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.85	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.90	—
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.	lb.	.16	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35	.38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18	—
offy, dms.	lb.	.05	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, divd.	lb.	.44	—
smaller lots, divd.	lb.	.46	.47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene,[1] destructive dist., dms., divd. E.	gal.	.55	.56
tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.45	—
steam-dist., dms., divd. E.	gal.	.56	.58
tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.52	.53
Diphenyl,[9] bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.48	.50
dms.	lb.	.43	.45
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.25	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons.	lb.	.25	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.26	.27
Divi-divi,[1] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock.	ton.	70.00	71.00
18% tannin, c.l., same basis.	ton.	68.00	69.00
Dograss root, dom., cut, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
imp., NF, cut, bls.	lb.	.48	.50
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.	lb.	.12	.14
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.	lb.	.55	.60
reeds, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.00	—
Green, FD&C, No. 1 cns.	lb.	13.00	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.00	—
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.80	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.55	—
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	5.75	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	2.05	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.00	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.50	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	4.05	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—			
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 cns.	lb.	8.00	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.55	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.55	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.05	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.05	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—			
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Orange, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.85	—
Red, D&C, No. 6, cns.	lb.	2.85	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	16.35	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	10.35	—
No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
No. 23, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—			
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	21.85	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	7.85	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.85	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—			
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—			
86 Chrome yellow, 2G	lb.	.65	.70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80	1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70	.80
170 Fast red A	lb.	.56	.60
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	.90
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00	3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	.42
204 Chrome black A	lb.	.42	.45
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	2.00
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	.80
289 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	1.00
299 Chrome black F	lb.	.85	.88
304 Paper yellow	lb.	.83	.90
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	.85
326 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.25
365 Chyrophenin G	lb.	.68	.70
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	1.20
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	.80	.85
401 Developed black BHN,	lb.	.45	.60
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	.70
415 Direct orange B	lb.	.60	.70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	.73
420 Direct brown M	lb.	.55	.57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	.68
466 Benzo purpurin 10B.	lb.	.40	.50
	lb.	.35	.50
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—			
502 Direct azerin G	lb.	.75	.80
512 Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B.	lb.	1.20	1.30
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.	lb.	.55	1.00
561 Direct black EW	lb.	.50	.54
562 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	.45
593 Direct green B	lb.	.50	.55
594 Direct green G	lb.	.50	.55
596 Direct brown 3GO.	lb.	.85	1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	1.50
626 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	3.00
812 Primulin	lb.	.70	.73
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble).	lb.	.35	.50
1177 Indigo, 20%, paste.	lb.	.13	.15
Benzo fast black L.	lb.	.90	1.00
Sulphur black	lb.	.20	.25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	.50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	—
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	.50
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	.54
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	.50
Zambesi black	lb	.75	.80
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each: 25 lbs. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).			
Black—			
863 Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36	.44
Blue—			
7075 Alizarin astral base	lb.	13.00	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base.	lb.	6.00	—

Bromine



First chemical

from the Dow brine wells

Dow's history begins with Bromine. Before the turn of the century this company pioneered the production of Bromine in the United States, extracting it from Michigan brine by a new and original process. It was Dow's first product—forerunner of the great Dow family of over 500 chemicals. Whenever you need high quality Bromine and Bromides, think first of Dow. For prompt shipment of your requirements, merely call upon us at Midland or your nearest Dow office.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY • MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland • Detroit • Chicago
St. Louis • Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle

DOW Pharmaceutical

Chemicals: Acetanilid, U.S.P.; Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.; Bromides; Chloroform, U.S.P.; Epsom Salt, U.S.P.; Iodine; Phenol, U.S.P.; Salicylates; dl-Tryptophane—and more than 85 others.

DOW
CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lbs. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I .....lb. .75 - —
Red shade .....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II .....lb. 1.05 - —
238 Sudan IV .....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet .....lb. .60 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthraquinone, violet base..lb.$6.00 - —
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow.. lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
878 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
900 New blue R.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B....lb. 1.90 - —
1130 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G.....lb. .47 - .63
234 Resorcin brown Y.....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
632 Bismarck brown R....lb. .47 - .63
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green—
6 Naphthol green B.....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malacrite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
787 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B....lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green..lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B.lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .43 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.65 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX....lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M....lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

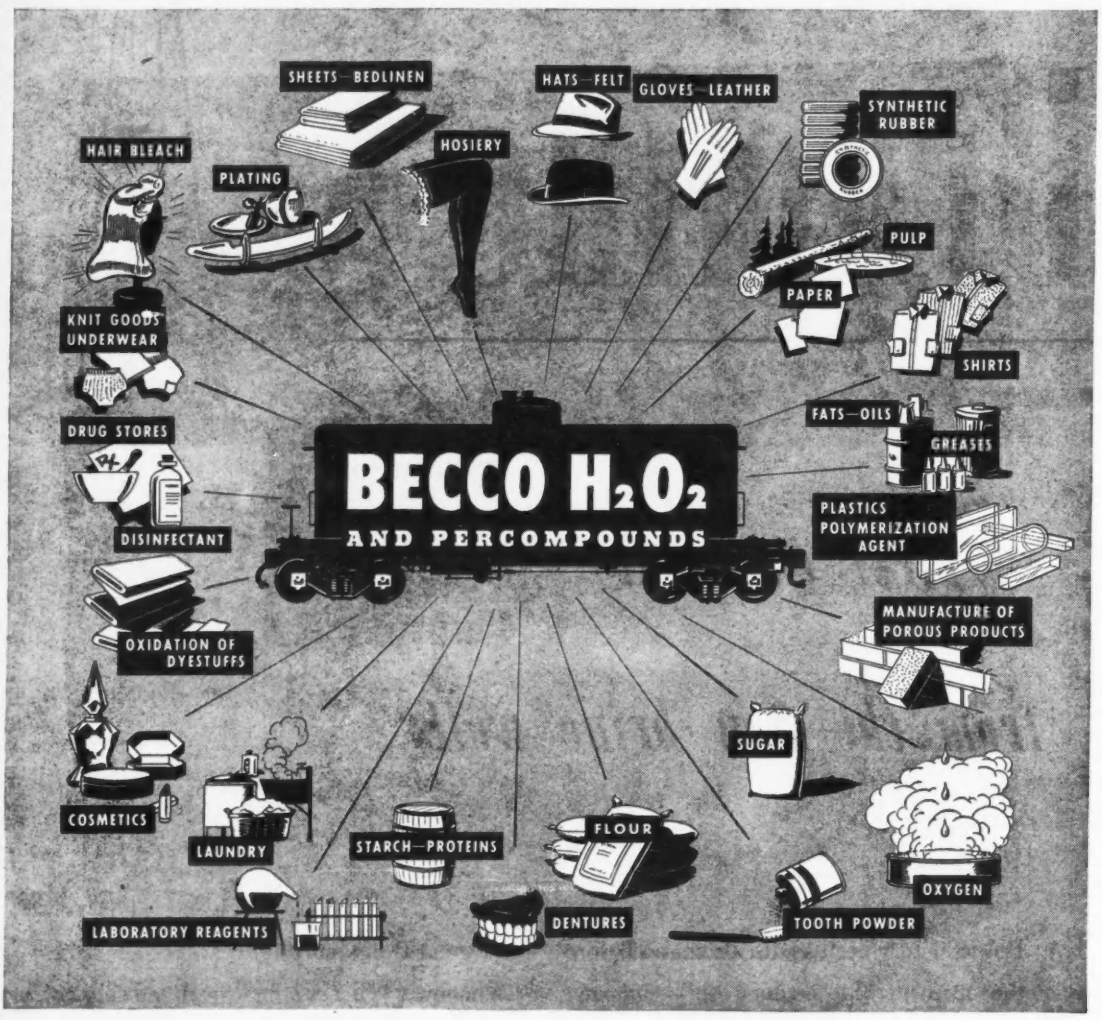
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .68 - —
Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S.....lb. .53 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow....lb. 1.15 - —
649 Tartrazin .....lb. .50 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green—
637 Malachite green base..lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .93 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base.. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow.. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS.....lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).



BECCO ACETYL PEROXIDE SOLUTION

Chemists of the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, Inc., have developed a process for making solutions of acetyl peroxide which are perfectly safe to handle. It is a 30 per cent solution of acetyl peroxide in dimethylphthalate, water white, non-explosive and immune to shock and impact.

The acetyl peroxide solution is of value as a polymerization agent. Other interesting applications include its use as a non-aqueous oxidizing agent, as a modifying agent for oils and possibly as a germicide. It has great possibilities in organic synthesis, offering a source of highly reactive free radicals.

Becco Acetyl Peroxide solution is only one of the items in our extensive line of "peroxygen" chemicals.

OTHER BECCO PRODUCTS:
Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide—100 vol. (27.5% by weight)
Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide CP—30 and 90% by weight

Sodium Carbonate Peroxide	Magnesium Peroxide
Pyrophosphate Peroxide	Calcium Peroxide
Potassium Persulfate	Urea Peroxide
Ammonium Persulfate	Zinc Peroxide

BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

Becco Sales Corporation Sales Agents

16 SAWYER AVENUE, BUFFALO 7, NEW YORK

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.04 - 1.10
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .75 - .85
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .53 - .55
select, bndls. .....lb. .55 - .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.$3.50 -$6.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins .....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins .....oz. .95 - 1.45
Synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots..100 ozs. .65 - —
hydrous, bots, 100 ozs...ozs. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.ozs. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. ozs. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots. gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. 6½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., l.c.l.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

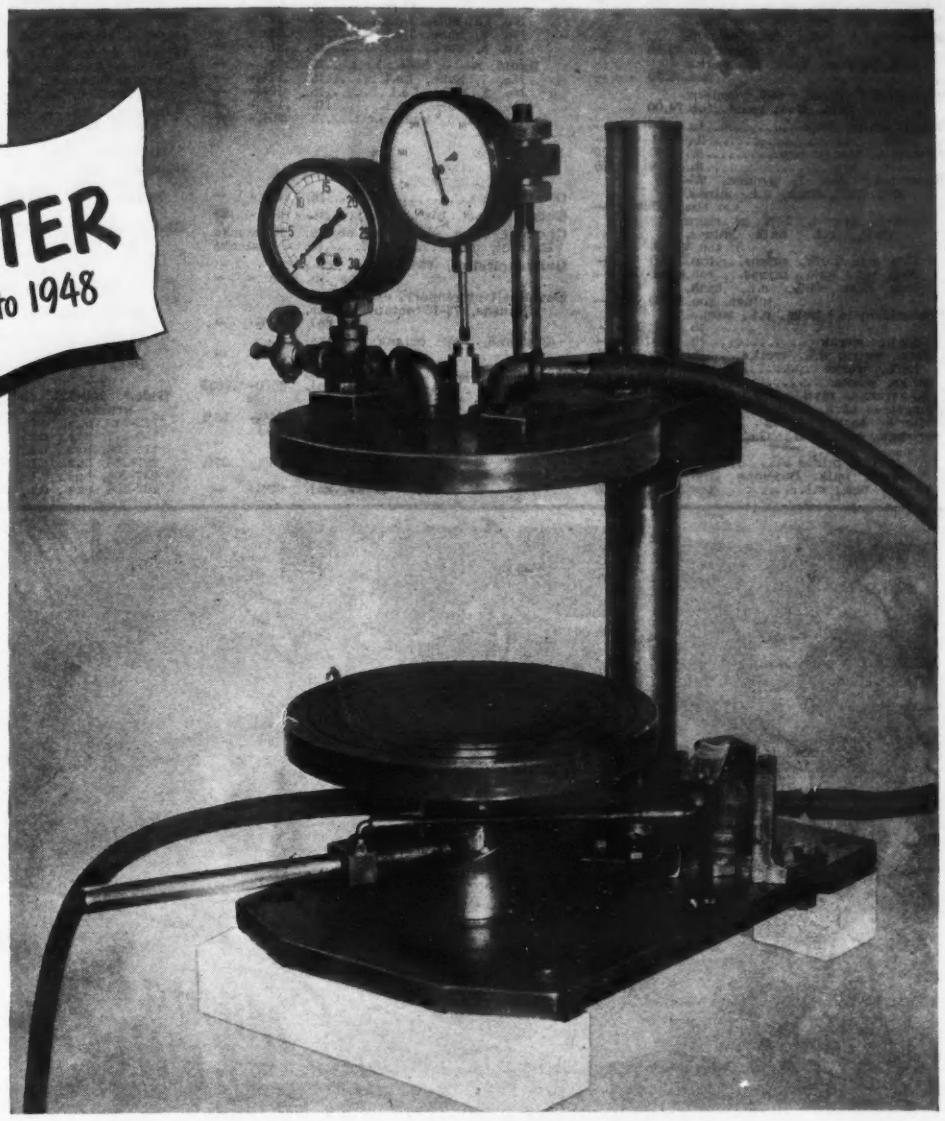
Ergot, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram. vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, cons., bots., 100 lbs. lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, cons., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1325- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1175- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1350- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .1235
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .13 - .1345
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1350- .1395
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .1245
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08¼- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09¾- —
N.F., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .36 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .50 - .52
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dvld. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0691- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies..lb. 0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichlorcethane).
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. in E... .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .12½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .13 - .14

F

Feldspar,[1] enamel, 100 mesh, ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l. .....ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l. .....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures..lb. .19 - .19½
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .20 - .20½

THE "FLIP" TESTER

An ingenious device for looking into 1948



The "flip" tester at American Can Research Laboratories in Maywood, Illinois, plays an important part in the quality-control of cans.

It predicts the corrosion resistance of various types of steel used in making cans and thus measures accurately can-life.

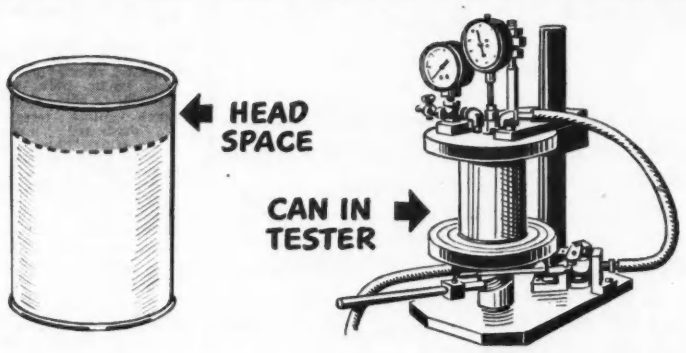
For instance, the "flip" tester tells us *today* how well a can will be holding its contents two years hence . . . in 1948 . . . or beyond.

At the beginning of the war—1942—our "flip" tester played an interesting and important *new* role. It predicted what the untried wartime plates would do before they actually did it.

So the Government knew, because we could tell them, that these wartime plates would hold the season's pack a reasonable length of time.

The "flip" tester is one of the simplest devices in the quality-control activities at Maywood. Enamels, sealing compounds, tin coatings, solder, and all stages of can manufacture are also subjected to tests more rigorous than they would get in actual use.

The purpose, of course, is to be sure that our customers get what they pay for—not "by and large"—but as close to 100 per cent perfection as possible.



HERE'S HOW "FLIP" TESTER MEASURES CORROSION

As corrosion in a can proceeds, hydrogen gas collects in head space, exerting pressure against can. "Flip" tester is applied to end, at regular intervals.

The amount of suction to "flip" can end out decreases as the gas is evolved. This measures the corrosion resistance of steel in question. Individual records are kept on each can, showing the decrease in "flip" action and the time.

American Can Company

New York · Chicago · San Francisco

CANCO

No other container protects like the can

Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .10 - .10¾
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .10¾- .11

Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).

Film scrap, colored, cs., works.lb. .13¼- .15
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .11

Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -19.50
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 2.35 - 2.40

Fishberries, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .26

Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).

Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.82.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works. ton.88.50 - —

Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.74.00 - —

Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, black, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Blonde, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20

Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2 bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37,000- —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines. ton.33.000 - —
85% c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —

Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works. .....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, blvd., N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —

Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .56

Fuller's earth,[1] dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines. ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines .....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 3.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00

Furfural, ref., dms., c.l. works. lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .18½- .25½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- —

Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. 18¼- .19½

Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .33 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .20½- —

G

G salt, bbls. .....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline,[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .03½- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks, gal. .0690- —
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .0570- .0625
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks. gal. .04¾- .05¼
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06¾- .07¼
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 3, tanks..gal. .02¾- —

Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.

Gelsenium root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45

Gentian root, bls.....lb. .36 - .38
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .38 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .39 - .41

Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. No prices

Ginger, African, No. 1, bls...lb. .15 - .15½
Calicut, Romeo-type, bgs....lb. .16½- .17
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
unbleached, bgs. .....lb. .15½- .16
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. 18¼- .19
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Rhattoon, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .15½

Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45

Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelligrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .16 - .23
30/36, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- .22½
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - .24
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16¼- .25½
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - .27½

Glue, hide, 290-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 - .23½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c., over bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.i.....lb. .17½- .18½
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18¾
tanks .....lb. .17¼- .18
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .17½- .18¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18¾
tanks .....lb. .17¾- .18
refined, B.P., 98%, dms., c.l..lb. .18¾- —
tanks .....lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .18¼- —
tanks .....lb. .18 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .17¾- —
tanks .....lb. .17½- —

Glycine, USP, bbls., tins, frt. adjusted..lb. 1.25 - 1.30

Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —

Gold chloride, acid-brown, bets. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75

Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 9.25 - 9.50

Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks

Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38

Graphite,[1] dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis. lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis. lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis. lb. .08 - —

Grease, house,[1,7] loose .....lb. .08¼- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .08⅞- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kegs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
15%., bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%., bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08⅝- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. 18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis...lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Chrome green prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs. .....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).

Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .21 - .22

Guaiac, resin, cs.....lb. .32 - .34
Wood, bls. .....lb. .35 - .36

Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Liquid, N.F., bots., cbys....lb. 1.60 - 1.84
Carbonate, dms. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.45

Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .58 - .73½

Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10

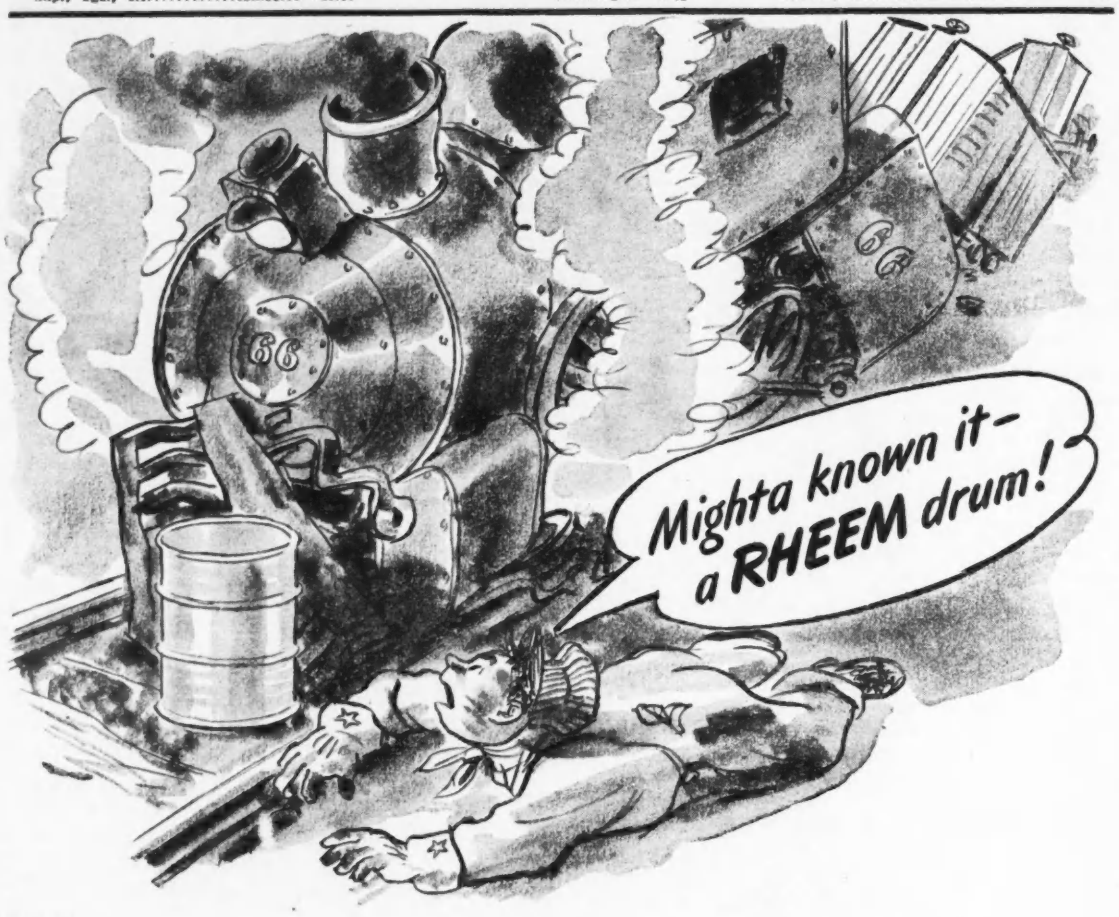
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .96
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. 14¼- .14¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, artificial, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Camphor (see C).

Copal, Congo (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked Feb. 2. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be paid by importers in the Belgian Congo plus landed costs, as determined by a formula under the new import regulations).

East India (former dollar-and-cents ceilings on all other copals revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as Congo).

Dammar (former dollar-and-cent ceiling on Batavia and Singapore revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).

Elemi (former dollar-and-cent ceilings on elemi revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).



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CONTAINER PLANTS
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Houston, Tex. • Chicago, Ill. • Richmond, Calif.
South Gate, Calif. • Portland, Ore.

Gum, ester,[1] gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.1300- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., etc.	lb.	.1325- —
other points, same basis.	lb.	.1400- —
wood-rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.1050- .1075
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Gamboge, pipes, cs.	lb.	No stocks
powd., bbls.	lb.	No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).		
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	lb.	.21 - .50
Kauri (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be figured on same basis as copals).		
Locust bean, powd., bbls.	lb.	.50 - .60
Mastic, cs.	lb.	3.50 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.48 - .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.12 - .13
tears, cs.	lb.	.28 - .45
Opium (see O).		
Red (see Gum, yacca).		
Rosin (see R).		
Sandarac (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).		
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	4.25 - 4.30
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.25 - 3.30
No. 3, cs.	lb.	2.75 - 2.80
Yacca (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).		
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	21.45 - —
Plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	12.60 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N.Y., Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich., Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald.	ton.	8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald,	ton.	9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works,	ton.	15.90 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., same basis.	ton.	14.40 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 6, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½- —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan. bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	No stocks
tanks, works.	lb.	No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.25 - .29
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.28 - .31
Heptane,[3] industrial grade, 50°-100° C., dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19 - —
tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.10½- —
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19 - —
tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.20 - .55
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanone).		
Hexamethylenetetramine,[4] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.24 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis.	lb.	.35 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.36 - —
Hexane,[3] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19 - —
tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 - .66
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	15.00 -35.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago.	unit-ton.	5.00 - 5.50
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	.22 - .23
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.	oz.	20.00 -22.00
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.	bot.	1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).		
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works.	lb.	.30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal.	lb.	.15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	No prices
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd.	lb.	No prices
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	30.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	16.00 -20.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.30 - —
Hyssop, bgs.	lb.	.75 - 1.00
leaves, bgs.	lb.	.74 - .75

I

Iceland moss, bgs.	lb.	.50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots.	lb.	2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).		
Indigo, nat., chests.	lb.	2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots.	lb.	.16¾- .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	19.00 -22.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).		
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.	lb.	1.27 - —
150-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.28¾- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.	lb.	1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or 5lb. dms.	lb.	4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, bot.	lb.	6.00 - 9.50
Methyl, bot.	lb.	6.25 -12.00
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	No prices
powd., bgs.	lb.	No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26 - .28
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
prime, bleached, bls.	lb.	.30 - .35
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.17 - —
50-lb. djns.	lb.	.18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.	lb.	.07 - .08¼
solut., 42 Be. cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.06¼- .06
djns., same basis.	lb.	.10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms.,	lb.	.70 - .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.	lb.	3.40 - 3.52
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18 - 3.22
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.13 - —
Nitrate, red., tech., dms.	lb.	.03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.33 - .35
powd., cns.	lb.	.52 - —
kgs.	lb.	.47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns.	lb.	.54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns.	lb.	.59 - .63
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.63 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.17¾- —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	40.00 - —
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).		
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.05¼- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.26 - .35
scale, dms.	lb.	.49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.23½- —
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.	lb.	.80 - .95
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	4.35 - —
l.c.l., works.	gal.	4.45 - 4.55
tanks, works.	gal.	4.25 - —
Isobutyl acetate, dms., works.	lb.	No prices
Propionate, dms., works.	lb.	No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.	lb.	3.75 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.	lb.	.45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.22 - —
tanks, works.	lb.	.20 - —
Isopropano[3] (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l. E. of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.14 - .15
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.37 - .52
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45 - .58
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85 - —
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.	lb.	.55 - .70
Juniper tar, USP, dms.	lb.	.75 - 1.00

K

Kamala, powd., cns.	lb.	.51 - .52
Kaolin (see China clay).		
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.28 - .30

"ARMOUR'S ANIMAL GLUE WORKS BEST FOR US"

that's right, Mister...

And lots of adhesive users agree with you. Armour's Animal Glue *has proved it's good!* It is a time-tested, "natural" product—not a synthetic. Years of experience in the glue business go into the perfection of Armour's Animal Glue.

and that's not all...

We suggest that you investigate the possibilities of Armour's Animal Glue for:

Calcimine **Matches**
Barrel Sizing **Abrasives**
Container Liners
Printers' Rollers
Textile Sizing **Rubber**
Use in Dye Vats
Gummed Tape
Paper Boxes **Furniture**
Clarification Processes

• • • • •

Important:

At present, demand for many grades of Armour's Glue exceeds supply. However, we'll gladly discuss your problems to help you make *more efficient use* of the glue that is available.

Armour's Animal Glue is easy to use . . . You can use Armour's Animal Glue without *complicated chemical additions!* Merely mix with water, melt and use.

It has great tensile strength . . . Tensile strength up to 5,000 pounds per sq. in. gives the really tough bonding agent that means better performance for your products . . . *it's glued for good with Armour's!*

It's absolutely uniform . . . The careful, scientific controls in making Armour's Animal Glue mean *complete* uniformity . . . help assure efficient, uninterrupted production in your plant.

It will not deteriorate . . . Unlike some adhesives, it loses no performance qualities in storage. Armour's Animal Glue has a long life in solution.

It has no impurities . . . Armour's Animal Glue is commercially clean, chemically inactive and one hundred per cent glue.

Remember This About Armour's Animal Glue...

Easy to prepare — *Pure and clean*
Easy to use — *Chemically inactive*
High initial tack — *Does not deteriorate*
Complete uniformity — *Great tensile strength*

Armour GLUE Division

MANUFACTURERS OF HIDE GLUE, BONE GLUE, FLEXIBLE GLUES, SOLUBLE DRIED BLOOD, BLOOD ALBUMIN

1355 WEST 31ST STREET • CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks	gal.	.06 - —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.061 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.04½- .05
Okla-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.04075- —
Penn., 43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.0625- .0705
47 w.w., tanks	gal.	.0705- —
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .12
Kyanite,[1] imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse.	ton.	65.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse.	ton.	96.00 -106.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).		
Lard,[1,V] pure, ref., tierces, c.l.	lb.	20¾- —
prime steam, tierces, c.l.	lb.	.16¾- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.30 - .32
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25 - .30
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.19½- .20
Greek, bls.	lb.	.15 - .20
Portuguese, fair, bls.	lb.	.13½- .15½
good, bls.	lb.	.12½- .13½
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.17½- .18
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.75 - .80
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.35 - .40
select, bls.	lb.	.90 - .95
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.15½- —
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13½- —
Arsenate,[1,5] basic powder, 5-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½- .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.16½- .20½
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 - .20

Lead arsenate, standard paste, cns., c.l.	lb.	.05¾- .06
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 - .06¼
powder, 5-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16 - .20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18 - .20
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½- .20½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21 - .25
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 60 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.09 - —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	09½- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).		
Chloride, 5lb. dms.	lb.	.40 - —
Iodide, NF V. bots.	lb.	2.80 - —
jars	lb.	2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½- —
Metal,[1,6] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).		
Metallic paste, dms., works.	lb.	No stocks
Naphthenate, 24%-30%, Pb.	lb.	.14½- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.13½- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23 - .28

Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11¾- —
other points	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.12½- —
other points	lb.	.12 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12¾- —
other points	lb.	.12½- —
in oil, kgs.	lb.	.15½- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12 - —
other points	lb.	.11¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12½- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13 - —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.13 - —
other points	lb.	.12¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.13¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13½- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12½- —
other points	lb.	.12¾- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¼- —
other points	lb.	.12 - —

Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.13 - —
other points	lb.	.12½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¾- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.13½- —
other points	lb.	.13 - —
Resinate, precip., 23.6% Pb., dms.	lb.	.17½- —
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730- .0780
Soyate, 24.19% Pb., dms.	lb.	.22½- —
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.21 - .30
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).		
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.	lb.	.09¼- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.10 - —
dlvd. other points	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¼- —
other points	lb.	.10 - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09 - —
other points	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¼- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.15 - —
painters, kgs.	lb.	.14 - —
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.35¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.36¼- .40
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.30¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40¼- .50
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.30¼- .40
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs.	lb.	2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.30 - .32
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.40 - .42
powd., bbls.	lb.	.90 - .95
Root, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .14
powder, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .20
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	9.25 - —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	7.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.90 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Rockland, Maine	ton.	8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	6.50 - —
Sherwood, Texas	ton.	6.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.	ton.	6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	7.50 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Lime, hydrated, Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	9.15 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	10.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 - —
LeRoy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	9.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.15 - —
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	9.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	10.05 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.	ton.	10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	9.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	10.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine	ton.	10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[9] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-limestone).		
Linalool, cns.	lb.	7.75 - 7.80
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.	lb.	3.90 - —
ex lignaloe wood, bots.	lb.	7.75 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	3.90 - 4.10
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Linseed meal,[1,7] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	58.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	57.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09½- —
other points	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾- —

Natural LYSINE

l(+) LYSINE MONOHYDROCHLORIDE—I.C.

Now Available

in quantities sufficient to enable extensive research relating to the use of this

ESSENTIAL AMINO ACID

DESCRIPTION

CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$\overset{*}{C}H$-COOH
| |
NH_2.HCl NH_2

($C_6H_{14}O_2N_2$.HCl)

Molecular Weight: 182.65

Rotation: $[a]_D^{25}$ (in normal HCl) + 20° to + 21°

Nitrogen: 15.1%—15.5% (Theory 15.34%)

Ash: Less than 0.2%

Our scientific staff welcomes discussion of your lysine problems, and will be pleased to cooperate in their solution.

Interchemical Corporation

Biochemical Division

1120 COMMERCE AVENUE · UNION, NEW JERSEY

TEL.—UNIONVILLE 2-5200

Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼ - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.09 - —
other points	lb.	.08½ - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.,		
etc.	lb.	.09¼ - —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾ - —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09¼ - —
other points	lb.	.09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.92 - 1.98
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40 - 1.41
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars	lb.	1.95 - 1.46
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.20 - —
jars	lb.	5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., works	lb.	.50 - —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.04½ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½ - —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.04¼ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾ - —
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0560 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.0565 - —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0555 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.0610 - —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.		
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.65 - .70
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.	oz.	35.00 -35.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½ - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
solid, No. 1, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.26 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.26 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.00¼ - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.25 - —
No. 3, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.23¼ - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼ - —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½ - .44¼
Lovage root, American (ligusticum actae folium), bls.	lb.	1.20 - 1.30
Lupulin, NF, tin	lb.	12.75 -13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	1.50 - 1.75

M

Mace,[7] Amboyna, cs.	lb.	.77 Nom.
Banda, cs.	lb.	.96 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.62 Nom.
No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.60 Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.55 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1] dms.	lb.	.155 - .16
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.07¼ - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.07½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.08½ - —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.08¾ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09¾ - —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.08½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09¼ - —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09¾ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.10¾ - —
Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.		
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.12½ - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	32.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.20 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).		
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls.	lb.	.60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).		
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .32
Stearate, ctns.	lb.	.31 - .35
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).		
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts.	lb.	.37 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif.	ton.	59.75- —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	32.00 -32.00
Maisie anhydride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	No stocks
blue, bls.	lb.	1.50 - 1.60
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.50 - .51
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.32 - .34
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.25½ - —
Arsenate,[8] bgs.	lb.	.12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks.	lb.	.14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	74.00 - —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	77.00 -82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00 - —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	71.75 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05 - —
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.20 - —
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.70 - —
jars	lb.	5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms.	gal.	.16 - —
Resinate, fused, 5½%, bbls.	lb.	.09 - .10½
precip., dms.	lb.	.14½ - .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.	lb.	.22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works.	lb.	No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.	lb.	.04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East.	ton.	59.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati	ton.	66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs.	lb.	.05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1,9] E. Africa, 28% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports.	ton.	60.00 -61.00
Manna, flake, large, cs.	lb.	No stocks
small, cs.	lb.	No stocks
Mannitol,[9] com'l, bbls., works.	lb.	.35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works.	lb.	.65 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.	lb.	.14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast.	lb.	.35 - .36
Chilean, bls.	lb.	.10½ - .11
Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots., works.	gram.	.10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns.	lb.	6.35 - 6.45
synthetic, tech, cns.	lb.	No prices
racemic, cns.	lb.	5.10 - 5.30
racemic, cns.	lb.	5.10 - 5.25
Menthyl salicylate, tins.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs.	lb.	.70 - .72
30%, pails	lb.	1.30 - —
50%, pails	lb.	1.88 - 1.90
Mercury bichromate (see Corrosive sublimate).		
Bisulphate, dms.	lb.	2.39 - 2.61
Chloride (see Calomel).		
Cyanide, cryst., powd.	lb.	3.86 - —
Iodide, red, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.30 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.	lb.	4.38 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).		
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).		
yellow, USP, fib. dms.	lb.	2.94 - 2.98
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).		
Mercury and chalk, dms.	lb.	1.66 - 1.76
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½ - —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 2S, 3⅜x3⅜ in.,	pkg.	15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.70 - —
Methanol,[1] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.62 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.		
synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.34 - —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.38 - —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.36 - —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A.	gal.	.41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.51½ - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.24 - —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.27 - —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.29 - —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.29 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.		
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼ - —
10 dms., dlvd.	lb.	.10¼ - —
1-9 dms., dlvd.	lb.	.11½ - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 - .15½
10 dms.	lb.	.13¼ - .16¾
1-9 dms.	lb.	.14¼ - .17¾
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.10½ - .12
W. of Miss.	lb.	.11½ - .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.11 - .14
W. of Miss.	lb.	.12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.09½ - —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.10½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07 - .09
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07½ - .11
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08½ - .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.06 - —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30½ - —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl. E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.		
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.	gal.	.65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.	gal.	.67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.	gal.	.69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis.	gal.	.86 - —
Zone 2, same basis.	gal.	.83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.	gal.	.70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.	gal.	.83 - —

Shell Chemical Corporation is pledged to progress . . . to continually seek new and better ways for petroleum derivatives to serve industry.

To this end, present products are constantly being improved and directed toward new uses . . . other products are being formulated to fulfill new requirements. In many cases it is necessary to design and build new equipment to do a research job that has never been done before.

The lathe for working glass pictured here aids in the creation of specialized equipment needed in evaluating new chemical products for industrial applications.

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Durable high gloss nitrocellulose lacquers are more economically formulated with Isopropyl Alcohol. The secret lies in Isopropyl's evaporation rate . . . which allows the use of less high boiling alcohol to produce satisfactory blush resistance and flow-out.

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Methyl acetone, Group B, tanks, Zone 1, same basis..lb. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .42 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).

Anthranilate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
bots., cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.35

Methyl benzoate, cns.....lb. .48 - .51
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .45 - .47
cyls. .....lb. .63 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms works..lb. .28 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks

Methylene blue, USP, kgs., works. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., works.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .20
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methyleneanilin, lbs., ton lots, min. frt. alld.....lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 3.75 - —
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .25½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 -33.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.38.00 -40.00
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -45.50
graphitic, bulk, Pa., mines. ton.80.00 - —

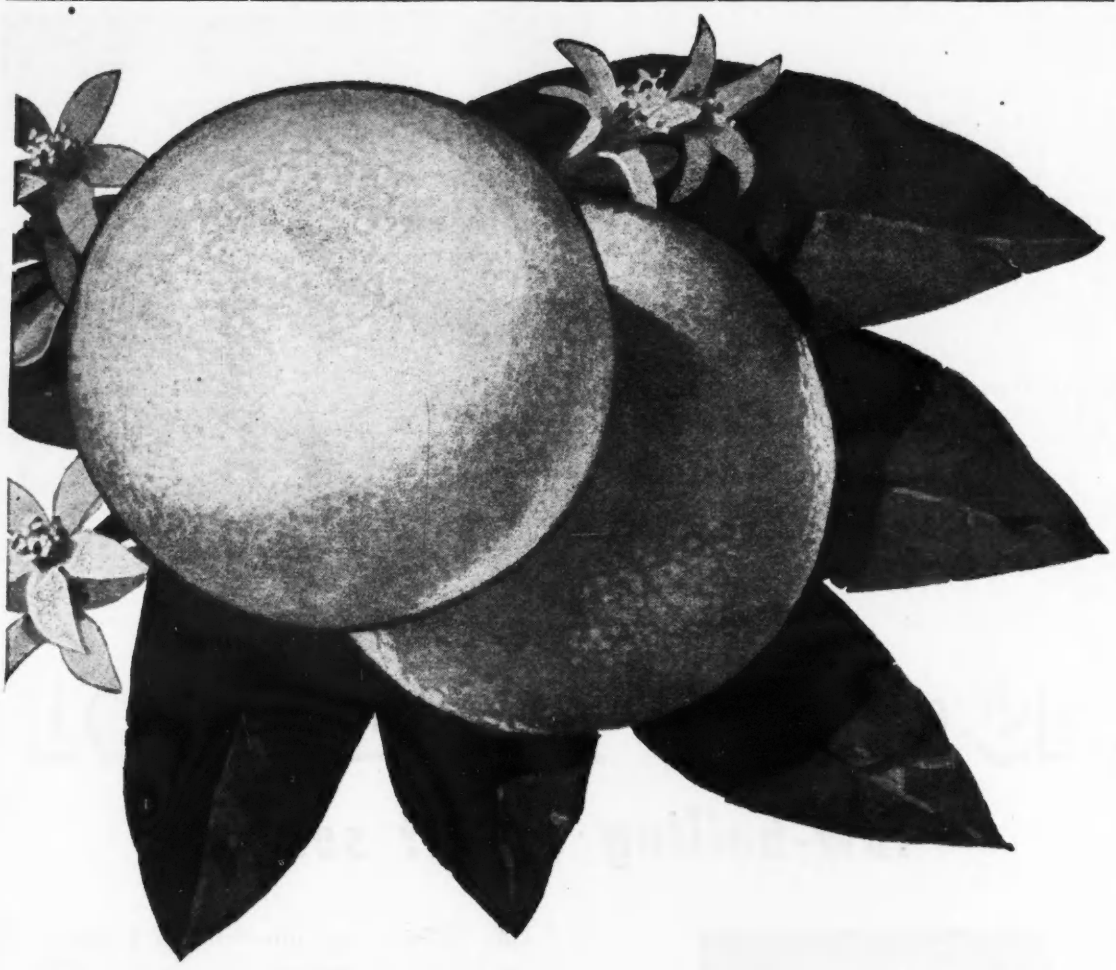
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, ¾c. higher.
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l..lb. .15½- —
spray, bulk, c.l.....lb. 15¾- —
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .31½- .32½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .32½- .34½
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .13 - —
Area 2.....gal. .13½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
tanks, Area 5.....ton.34.00 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[1,8] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content. lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. works, basis 100%...lb. .18 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works....lb. .15 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .18
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.55.00 -60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.20
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
yellow, bgs. .....lb. .21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .26 Nom.
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
oriental, bgs. .....lb. .11½- .12
yellow, bgs. .....lb. .30 Nom.
Swedish, bgs., futures.....lb. .38 - .38¼
Washington, yellow, bgs...lb. .30 Nom.
Myrobalans,[1] whole J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.54.00 -55.00
J2, same basis.....ton.49.00 -50.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - .03½
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - .036
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- .0325
crude, dms., 78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .0325- .0375
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0325- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - .0350
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works. lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite,[1] glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls.....lb. .13 - .17¼
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 95 lbs..lb. .8600- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works. kilo.11.00 -11.30
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis. lb. .27 - —



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The flavor you put in your product is the *decisive ingredient*. For flavor is what the consumer buys. He judges *quality* by *taste*.

Exchange Oil of Orange gives you more *real orange flavor*, drop for drop or pound for pound, than any other orange oil. That's why more leading American manufacturers use it.

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Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks.....ton.108.21 - —

Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from porta, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.

Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton, 2.60 + .40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] bgs. .....lb. .50 - .52
Nutmegs,[7] West Indian, bgs., July-Sept..lb. .50 - .52
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G. 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G. 3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G. 3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Angelica root, bots.....lb.120.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A.)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms..lb. 1.75 - 2.75
Russian, cns.....lb. 4.00 - —
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .55 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.58 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.00
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 - —
redistilled, USP IX, cns....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Calamus, cns. .....lb.20.00 -30.00
Camphor, synthetic, white, cns. lb. .12 - .20
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.00 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.50 -17.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
Cardamom, bots. .....lb.17.00 -22.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.50
Castor,[1] blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
cold pressed, USP, cns.....lb. .17 - .19
dms., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15¾- —
tanks .....lb. .1480- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. 1975- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2015- —
tanks .....lb. .1935- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1875- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1915- —
tanks .....lb. .1835- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - .10¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- .12⅝
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13⅛
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12⅝- .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .13⅛- .13½
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Cedarwood, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Celery, bots.....lb.16.50 -18.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.83
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0585- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0985- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0685- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0685- .0985
edible, ex tax, bulk.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms....gal. .88 - .90
tanks .....gal. .86 - —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.15 - 2.25
Coriander, bots. .....lb.19.00 -22.50
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works. lb. .12⅜- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .16⅝
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E.lb. .03⅛- —
Cottonseed,[2,7] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12½- .12⅝
foots, acid 95%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .07⅜- —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E. lb. .03⅜- —
salad, l.c.l., dms.....lb. .16¾- .17
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Cypress, bots .....lb.12.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).
Dilliseed, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots. .....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, 80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.18 - 1.40
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Fishliver,[1] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.19.00 -19.50
Bourbon, cns. .....lb.16.25 -22.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.12.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
California, bots., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15

Oil, grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l..lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.60 - —
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
Juniper, berry, dom., bots....lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns....lb. .83 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns. .....lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42%, ester, cns..lb.12.00 -17.00
30-32% ester .....lb. 8.50 -12.00
Russian, cns.....lb.14.50 - —
spike, Spanish, pure, cns...lb. 2.65 - 3.10
tech., cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.....bl. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.65
Terpeneless, bots.....lb.42.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.. lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.00 - —
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 5.75 - 7.25
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.10 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb.14.00 -15.00
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l....lb. .1550- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1660
tanks .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l. lb. .1400- .1550
tanks .....lb. .1420- .1470

Oil, lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-300 vis., 2¾-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks, gal. .23 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks.gal. .16 - —
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks, gal. .15 - .16
Pa., bright stock, 145-155 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam, refd., tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .23 - .30
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mineral, white (see Oil, white
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 6.00 -10.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0c90- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Seed, exp., dms., extra....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls.....gal. 1.80 - 1.85
20°, bbls.....gal. 1.75 - 1.80
30°, bbls.....gal. 1.65 - 1.80
pure, bbls.....lb. .15½- .16¾
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.185.00 -200.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.185.00 -200.00

Oil, oiticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l., lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26¾- —
Oleo,[1] extra, dms., Chicago..lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1276- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.20
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.20 - 4.30
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots,[1] dom., dms., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works.....lb. .17 - —
imp.,[1] dms., c.l., ex dock, lb. .18 - —
tankcars, ex dock....lb. .17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fats), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.85
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.....lb. [illegible]
Palmarosa, cns. .....lb. 8.50 - —
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y..lb. .0685 Nom
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.3..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¼- —

Newly Developed AROMATIC CHEMICALS

The new odor successes in the perfume and cosmetic field will be based on these.

CUIRUSAL
Powerful aldehyde useful in floral and many fancy bouquets.

ALDEHYDE FK
Basis for Lilacs to create richer, stronger Lilac Odor. Add up to 10% Aldehyde FK.

RESEDALIA
A chemical surprisingly true to the odor of Reseda Mignonette.

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Basis for Tuberose odors and perfumes for creams, lotions, etc.

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A Ketone basis for Violet Odors with Patchouly note.

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Similar in odor to Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde but softer and finer. Stable in soaps and creams. Basis for Jasmin Odors.

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Softener and homogenizer for all types of Floral Odors.

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CYCLAMAL—An aldehyde replacing Hydroxy Citronellal. Five Times stronger. Economical to use.

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9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 — 1019 ELLIOTT ST., W., WINDSOR, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1910 GD CO AROMATICS DIVISION

Oil, patchouli, cns.....lb. No stocks
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .1501- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .06 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .1573- .1575
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns.lb. 2.25 - 2.50
import, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 4.00
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms...lb. 6.80 - 7.10
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.20 - 7.85
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.85 - 6.90
leaf, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 5.75
Pine,[1] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .63 - .63¾
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lbs. 2.45 - 2.65
Putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .23½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind...gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .19 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1] bulk.....lb. .13 - —
Red,[1] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., d'vd. E. of Rockies..lb. .13¼- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .14¼- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13¾- —

Oil, red, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .13½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13 - —
double dist., ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .16¾- —
special, non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .16¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17¾- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .17½- —

Red oil prices for ton lots are ½ cent per pound higher, and 1c. higher for less than ton lots.

Rose, natural, coppers.....oz 31.25 -33.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3rd rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 6.25 - —
Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 3.25
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots..lb.11.15 -11.25
Sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .080 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
tanks.....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, natural, cns., dms.lb. 2.00 - 2.20
artificial, dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports. lb. .080 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1430- —

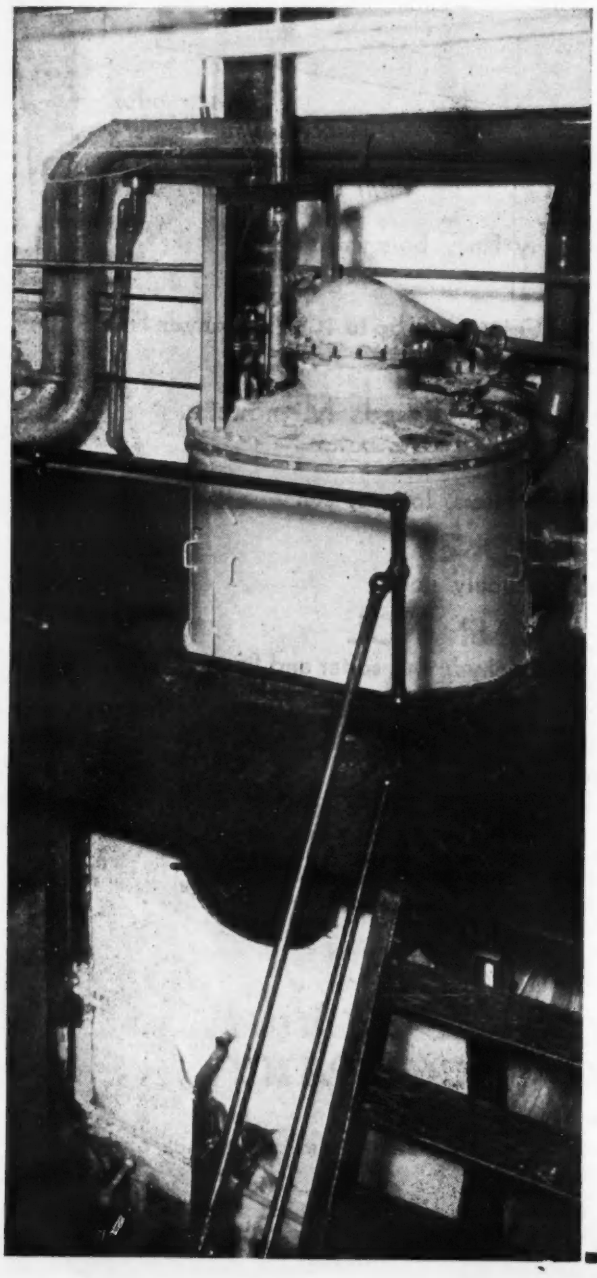
Oil, shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works..gal. .2135- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms....lb. .1296 -.1335
tanks.....lb. .1250- —
crude, tanks, Decatur.....lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tanks.....lb. .1392- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .03½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1350- .1400
tanks.....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms...lb. .1445- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- .1311
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Sunflower, imported, refined, tanks..lb. .1428- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 7.25
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall,[1] crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.85 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. No stocks
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.....gal. .60¼- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.65
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.75

Oil, tung,[1] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l.....lb. .40 - .41
tanks.....lb. .35½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - .29
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.87.50 -43.00
Whale,[1] ref., natural, dms..lb. No stocks
Winter bleached, dms.....lb. No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., incl., c.l.gal. .37 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .40 - .44
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .41 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .40 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .43 - .47
125/135 vis., dms., dm. incl., c.l..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .52 - .56
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .51 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .54 - .58
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .52 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .55 - .59
200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .59 - .63
335/345 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .64 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .67 - .71
55, 70 and 85 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco.gal. .42 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .44 - .47
100 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .51½- —
100 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco, smaller lots, same basis..gal. .53½- .54½
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .59 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .61 - .64
190 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .63½- —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .64½- .67½
340 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .74 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .76 - .79
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 5.50 -12.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.16
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 -10.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots..lb.18.50 -24.50
first, bots.....lb.14.50 -18.50
second, bots.....lb.11.00 -14.50
third, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Oleostearin,[1,7] dms., Chicago..lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works.. ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots. lb.12.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb.12.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb.12.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium, selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroaniline, toner[4].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .14¼- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.lb. .14½- —
other points.....lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .14¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .15½- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .15 - —
other points.....lb. .14½- —
Orange flowers, cs.....lb. .48 - .50
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs. lb. .13¼- .13¾
sweet, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .10 - .10½
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Orris root, Florentine, bls....lb. .43 - .44
Verona, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanizidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloraniline, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[2] 30.4° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - .18½
20° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniline, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works.lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls....lb. .29 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
small lots, works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[4] Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs..lb. .40 - .41
Chilean, bgs.....lb. .20¾- .26½
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .38 - .42
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —

"HIGH SPEED" OILS



POOR Richard, writing in the 18th Century, illustrated the economics of his time in the proverb, "A penny saved is a penny got". In the Twentieth Century—and speaking of industrial production—it is even truer that a minute saved is a dollar gained.

"Mass" production is really "FAST" production. High speed steel made it practicable in the mechanical industries. From that viewpoint it can be said that Kellogg's Special Oils are "high speed" oils. Kel-Vi'-tol, for example, helps the same men and the same plant equipment to more than double the results of a day's work.

In these examples, the point to remember is that the source of progress is scientific research into the nature of materials and technical research into the application of knowledge for man's benefit.

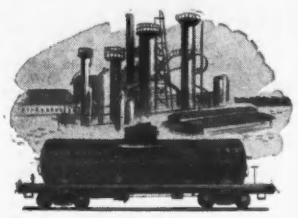
Spencer Kellogg and Sons have long been active in these fields. The Technical Service Department is the channel of communication from the Kellogg Laboratories to the Kellogg customer. You are urged to use its training and experience.

KELLOGG'S THE TEST TELLS 1894

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, INC.

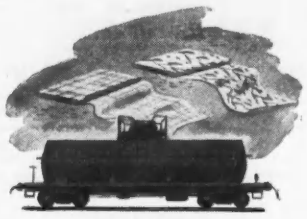
BUFFALO 5, N. Y.

"The First Name in Vegetable Oils"



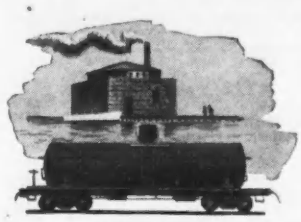
ALCOHOL

Clean, steel car, 6,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



CAUSTIC SODA

Heavily insulated steel car, with or without heater coils, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity. Usually specially lined.



CHLORINE

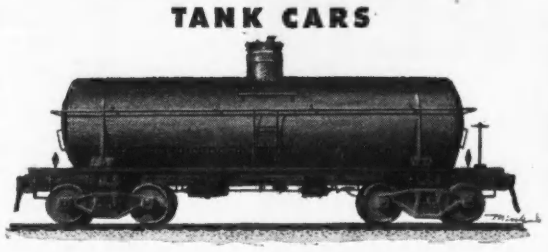
Insulated, welded car; built to withstand pressure up to 500 pounds; 15 or 30 ton capacity.

COTTONSEED OIL

Clean, steel coiled car of 8,000 gallon capacity.

FOR RENT

TANK CARS



Tank car transportation of liquids in bulk, pioneered by General American has proved its versatility, its efficiency, its economy.

The General American fleet comprises more than 37,000 specialized tank cars . . . 207 different types of tank cars . . . designed for the safe and swift hauling of an almost infinite variety of liquids.

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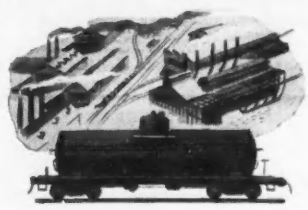
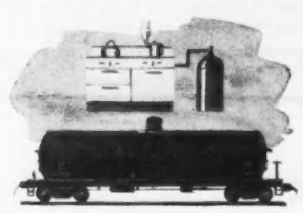
GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION CHICAGO.



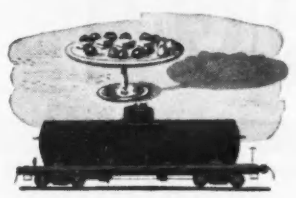
FUEL OIL

Steel car, steam coiled, 8,000 to 12,500 gallon capacity.



PROPANE

Heavily constructed car, welded and insulated. Built to withstand internal pressures to 300 pounds. Capacity 10,000 to 11,000 gallons.

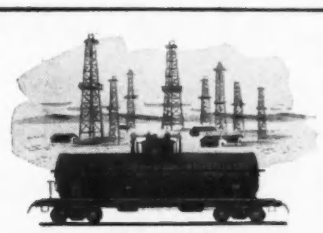


GLUCOSE

Clean, steam coiled with heavy truck capacity. Usually lined with aluminum paint.

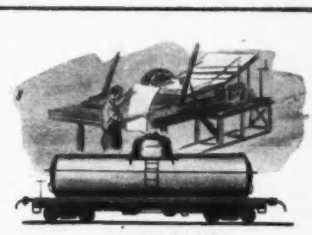
LUBRICATING OIL

Steel car, with steam coils, single or multiple compartment; usually 8,000 gallon capacity.



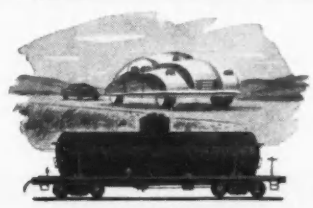
MURIATIC ACID

Car lined with pure or synthetic rubber; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



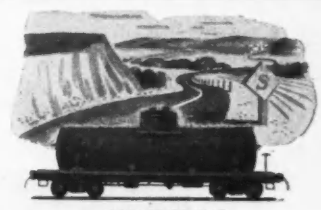
ACETIC ACID

Aluminum Car, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity.



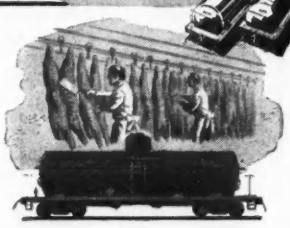
GASOLINE

Clean car, 6,000 to 12,500 gallons; single or multiple compartment.



ASPHALT OR TAR

Heavily steam coiled car; with 2 or more inches of insulation; steam jacketed outlet; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.

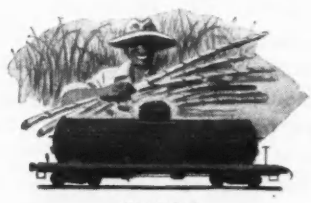


LARD

Clean steam coiled car, usually of 8,000 gallon capacity.

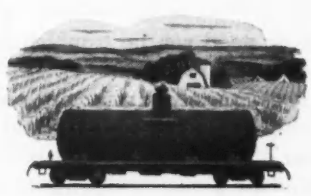
WINE

Insulated car with one to six compartments. Interior coated to preserve quality.



MOLASSES

Steam coiled car with heavy capacity trucks; 8,000 gallon capacity.



SULPHURIC ACID

Heavily constructed steel car with heavy truck capacity. Equipped to unload through dome.

Parachlorophenol, dms.,c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	- .27
Paracresol, bbls., works	lb.	.41	- —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1595	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1645	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1545	- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- .12
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.04¼	- —
fully ref'd slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery	lb.	.05	- —
120-123 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0520	- —
122-124 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0520	- —
123-127 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0550	- —
127-129 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0585	- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0585	- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0615	- —
132-134 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0640	- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0715	- —
140-142 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0810	- —
146-148 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.1050	- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. lb. higher.			
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1.000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.21	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.22	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 95%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.12	- —
10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15	- —
USP, cbys., cns.	lb.	.35	- .45
Paranitroaniln, kgs., works	lb.	.41	- .43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks.	lb.	.15	- —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	- —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.48	- —

Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- .21
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	- .28
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.30	- .32
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.38	- .40
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	1.25	- —
Penicillin,[4,6] ampule, per 100,000 units.		.60	- .75
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.24	- .25
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works,	lb.	.20	- .28
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75	- —
smaller containers	lb.	1.00	- —
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.27	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.31	- —
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.11	- —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3.	gal.	.19	-
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07⅛	- .07⅜
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
Pepper, black,[2,7] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	15	- .15½
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.15¾	- .16¼
25 to 49 bgs.	lb.	.16¼	- .16½
5 to 24 bgs.	lb.	.16½	- .17
Red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	No stocks	
sports, old crop, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
long, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	No stocks	
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.55	- .60
Mexican, long	lb.	.43	- .44
Niger	lb.	55	- .56
White,[3,7] bgs., 15 tons	lb.	.33	- .33½

Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
imported, USP, bls.	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0772	- .0800
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0832	- .0850
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0882	- .0900
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0876	- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	lb.	.0882	- .0850
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0882	- .0900
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0932	- .0950
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0926	- .0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3), Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3.	lb.	.021	- —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	- —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	- —
l.c.l	lb.	.028	- —
Petrolatum, USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½	- —
l.c.l	lb.	.04½	- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	- —
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	- —
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.03	- —
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾	- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	- —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades.	bbl.	1.63	- 1.68
Illinois	bbl.	1.47	- —
Kentucky, Union County.	bbl.	1.42	- 1.47
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.96	- 1.30
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.95	- 1.35
Pennsylvania, lower field.	bbl.	2.96	- 3.10
Upper field	bbl.	1.41	- 2.75
Texas, East	bbl.	1.35	- —
Gulf coast	bbl.	1.16	- 1.58
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.11	- 1.35
Panhandle	bbl.	.90	- 1.32
West	bbl.	.80	- 1.22
Wyoming	bbl.	.95	- 1.35
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29	- —
35°-60° C., 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29	- —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29	- —
Fuel oil,[1] furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.04¼	- —
No. 3	gal.	.04	- —
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks	gal.	.057	- —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.25	- —
light	bbl.	1.30	- —
diesel	gal.	.04¾	- —
range	gal.	.05¾	- —
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.04¾	- —
No. 2, straw	gal.	.04¼	- —
No. 3	gal.	.04	- —
range	gal.	.04½	- —
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	1.23	- —
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w.	gal.	.04¾	- —
No. 1, straw	gal.	.04¼	- —
No. 2, straw	gal.	.04¼	- —
No. 3	gal.	.04	- —
No. 6	bbl.	1.18	- —
range	gal.	.04¼	- —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.06675	- .06925
No. 2	gal.	.0625	- .06875
No. 3	gal.	.0625	- .06875
38-40 gravity	gal.	.05¾	- .06⅛
bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	1.92	- —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.72	- —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.765	- —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.63	- —
Fall River, Mass.	bbl.	1.735	- —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.63	- —
New Haven, Conn.	bbl.	1.735	- —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.72	- —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.68	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.72	- —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.765	- —
Portsmouth, N. H.	bbl.	1.765	- —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.735	- —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.63	- —
Tiverton, R. I.	bbl.	1.735	- —
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.68	- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.11	- —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.13	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11½	- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks.	gal.	.07⅞	- —
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07¾	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.11⅛	- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	- —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 168-252 b.r., tanks	gal.	10¼	- —
196-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼	- —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼	- —
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	- —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.10	- —
Group 3, tanks, refinery	gal.	.06¼	- .06½
Gulf coast, tanks	gal.	.06¼	- —
tankwagons, Baltimore	gal.	.1210	- —
Boston	gal.	.12	- —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1430	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240	- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11	- —
Chicago	gal.	.1150	- —
Detroit	gal.	.1280	- —
Hartford	gal.	.1420	- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280	- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1240	- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1220	- —
Newark	gal.	.11	- —
New York	gal.	.11	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.125	- —
Providence	gal.	.13	- —
Rochester	gal.	.1320	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14	- —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.135	- —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11	- —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.12	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11	- —
Group 3, tanks, refinery.	gal.	.07⅛	- .07½
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.12	- —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730	- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380	- —
Detroit	gal.	.15	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	- —
New York	gal.	.12	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470	- —
high-solvency, No. 8, tanks, Paulsboro, N. J.	gal.	.16	- .225
No. 30, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.17	- .220
No. 40, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.17½	- .220
No. A-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.21½	- —
Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit	gal.	.23	- —
No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points.	gal.	.24½	- —
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.23	- —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo	gal.	.41	- —
Richmond	gal.	.11½	- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	- —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles	gal.	.10	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½	- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11	- —
Group 3, tanks	lb.	.07⅛	- .07½
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06¼	- —

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For additional information on properties, formulating, and prices write direct to the Sales Department at 105 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn 11, New York.

CHEMICAL COLOR DIVISION

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.

General Offices and Main Plant, Detroit 20, Michigan

Other Plants:
Brooklyn, New York • Elizabeth, New Jersey • South San Francisco, California • Tuscaloosa, Alabama • Liverpool, England • Paris, France • Sydney, Australia

CHEMICAL COLORS • SYNTHETIC RESINS • PHENOLIC PLASTICS • INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, tank-wagon, Boston..gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark .....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .126 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. 1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco gal. .25½- —
East Coast, N. J. N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07½- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1450- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .13 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .13 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12¾- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Toluol, tanks, dlvd. E....gal. .27 - —
Xylol, tanks, dlvd. E....gal. .26 - —
Sulphonates, 65% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10¾
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10¾
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Phenobarbital, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or more, works..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solution, 50%, bots..lb. 2.45 - 2.50
pure, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.85 - 7.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.55
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock,[1] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l.....long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68%, same basis..long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum....short ton. 3.15 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.35 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.70 - —
Tennessee, brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 75% l. & a., same basis, long ton. 3.30 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.80 - —
refinery, ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 4.95 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis....long ton. 5.15 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis....short ton. 5.25 - —
32%, P_2O_5, same basis....short ton. 5.50 - —
33%, P_2O_5, same basis....short ton. 6.00 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow, cns.....lb. .23 - .25
dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .35 - .42
Trichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .12½- .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .32 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 6.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 6.75 - 5.10
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.65 - 5.00
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .27 - —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Piperazine hexahydate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.. lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).

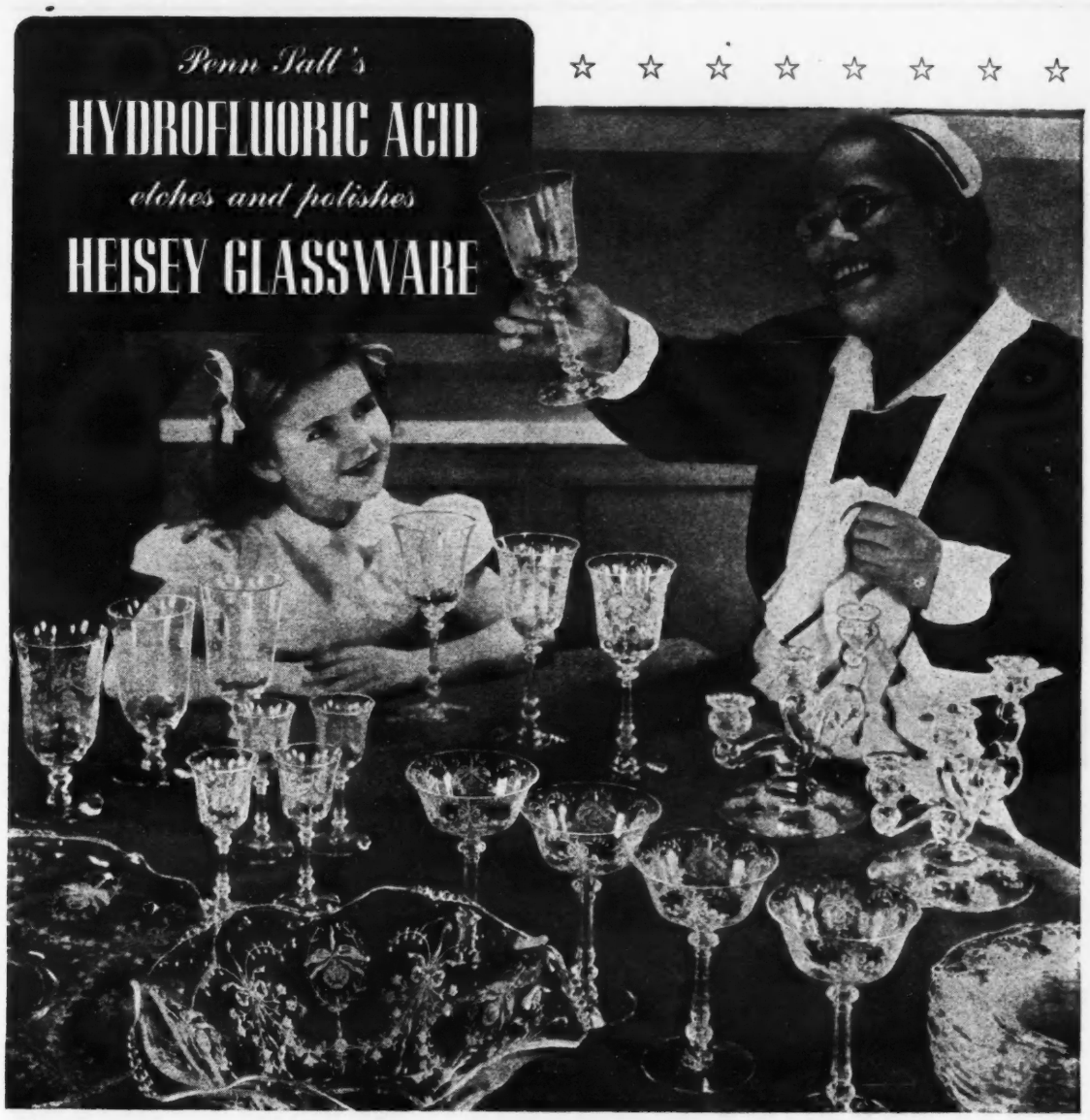
Podophyllin, dms.....lb.10.50 -10.70
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 50,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .29 - .30
Danish, bgs.....lb. .34½- .35
Dutch .....lb. .34½- .35
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs.....lb. .29 - .30
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
Potash abietate.....lb. .09 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .10 - .21
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l. works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1615- —
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .28 - —
Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21

Potash caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.63½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.63½- —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.06 - —
solid .....100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
works, frt. alld..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .03¼- .03½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Chromate, bgs.....lb. .34 - .36
Chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lbs. 33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cns., cbys..lb. 1.62 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.80 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.90 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .28
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75

Potash iodate, bots., 5 lbs....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis..unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, ports.... unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50 - 52% K_2O.... unit-ton. .53½- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .18¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —



ANHYDROUS HF

was first produced commercially in our Easton, Penna., plant. It is used as an alkylation catalyst in the production of high octane gasoline. It is also used in the production of organic fluorine compounds, in the synthesis of other organic compounds, and for the preparation of high purity inorganic fluorine compounds. Shipped in cylinders and tank cars.

For the etching and polishing of fine glassware, Penn Salt's Hydrofluoric Acid is used more today than ever before. It is also valuable in cleaning steel, for the frosting of light bulbs, and for many other industrial purposes.

Hydrofluoric Acid strengths below 60%, and special grades of 60% are shipped in rubber drums. Strengths from 60% to 80% in steel drums.

For complete information, write to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Cincinnati • Minneapolis • Wyandotte • Tacoma

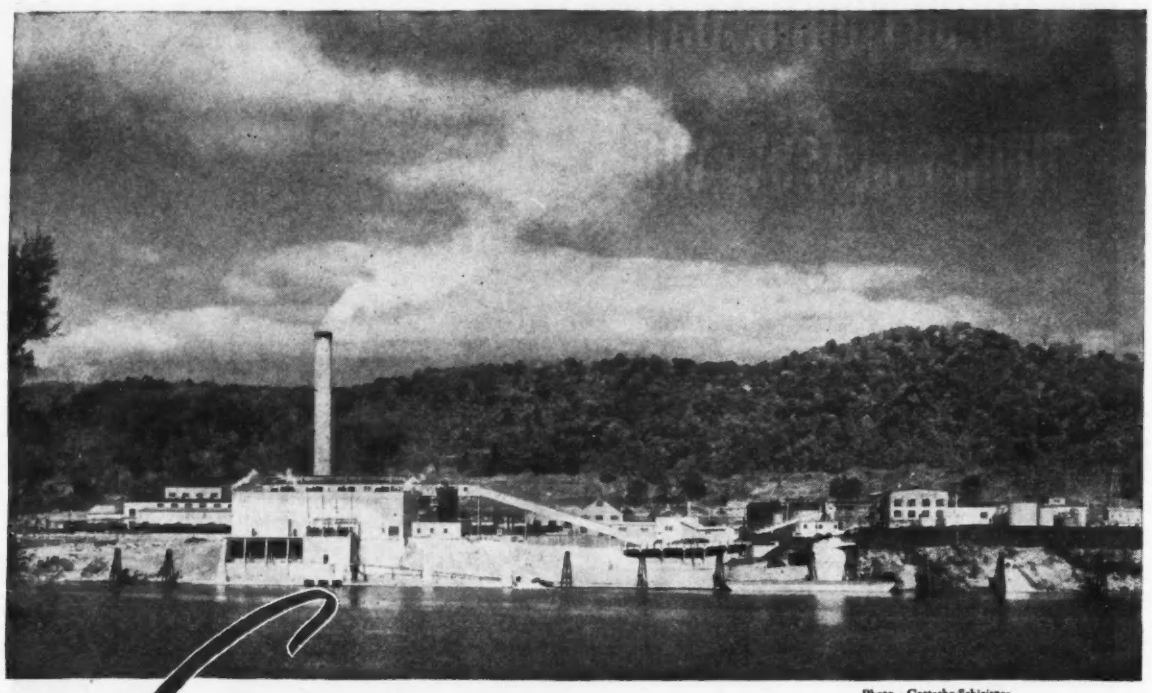
Potash silicate, solut., 32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works....
100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.
100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.
100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-96% K_2SO_4, min. 90% ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.36.25 - —
West coast potash ports, same basis..ton.39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms...lb. .62 - .70
Triocyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide)
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.96
Potash-magnesia sulphate,[6] bulk, min., 49% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .48
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 2..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. 'in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice,[1] grd., fine, bgs., ton lots.
lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Purple laks (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 9.25 - 9.80
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms., regular base, works..gal. 6.65 - —
odorless base, dms., works. gal. 6.75 - —
(20 to 1), base 2 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.00 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports. ton ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.12.00 -12.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines. ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., wks.lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works.. lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1] solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond..lb. .063125- .06535
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .068125- .070625
dissolved, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .04575- .0595
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .089 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0915- —
Quebracho extract prices based on $12 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .12 - .15
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .13 - —
solid, bxs. .....lb. .23 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net).. flask.98.00 -100.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. No stocks
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Asenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.[6] oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP. cns..oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .94½- .99

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.00
Prices ½c. per lb. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher divd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago divd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pgks., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09½- —
60-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 65% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .06¾- —
50% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .065 - .094
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., wks. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose laks, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .92 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., lb. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .64 - .74
USP cryst., dms. frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran. powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .35½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .42
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .44 - .45
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .06½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13½
Rosin, gum,[1]—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.67 - 6.70½
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.74 - 6.77½
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.27 - 7.30½
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.37 - 7.40½
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.41 - 7.44½
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.43 - 7.46½
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.43 - 7.46½
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.50½
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.49 - 7.52½
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.63 - 7.66½
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.99 - 7.96½
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.17 - 8.20½
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.17 - 8.20½



Photo—Gottscho-Schleisner

Columbia

buys Natrium, W. Va. Plant

The chlorine-caustic soda plant at Natrium, W. Va., has just been added to Columbia's facilities.

Built and operated by Columbia for the Defense Plant Corporation, the Natrium Plant bids to be a major factor in serving peacetime industry just as it was in producing gigantic quantities of chlorine and caustic soda for critical war industries.

This important plant, added to the facilities at Barberton, Ohio, and Corpus Christi*, Texas, is a step in Columbia's expansion program planned to meet the demand of industry for these essential chemicals.

*Southern Alkali Corporation (A Columbia Affiliate)

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

COLUMBIA ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Liquid Chlorine • Sodium Bicarbonate • Pittchlor (Calcium Hypochlorite) • Silene EF (Hydrated Calcium Silicate) • Calcium Chloride • Soda Briquettes • Caustic Ash • Phosflake • Calcene T (Precipitated Calcium Carbonate) • Modified Sodas.

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
FIFTH AVENUE at BELLEFIELD • PITTSBURGH 13, PA.
CHICAGO • BOSTON • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH • NEW YORK • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND
PHILADELPHIA • MINNEAPOLIS • CHARLOTTE • SAN FRANCISCO

Rosin, wood,[1] B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Rotenone,[1] bbls., works.....lb.10.90 -12.50
extract, liq., dms., works.... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone,[1] bgs., c.l., mines.. ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.27.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .45 - .50

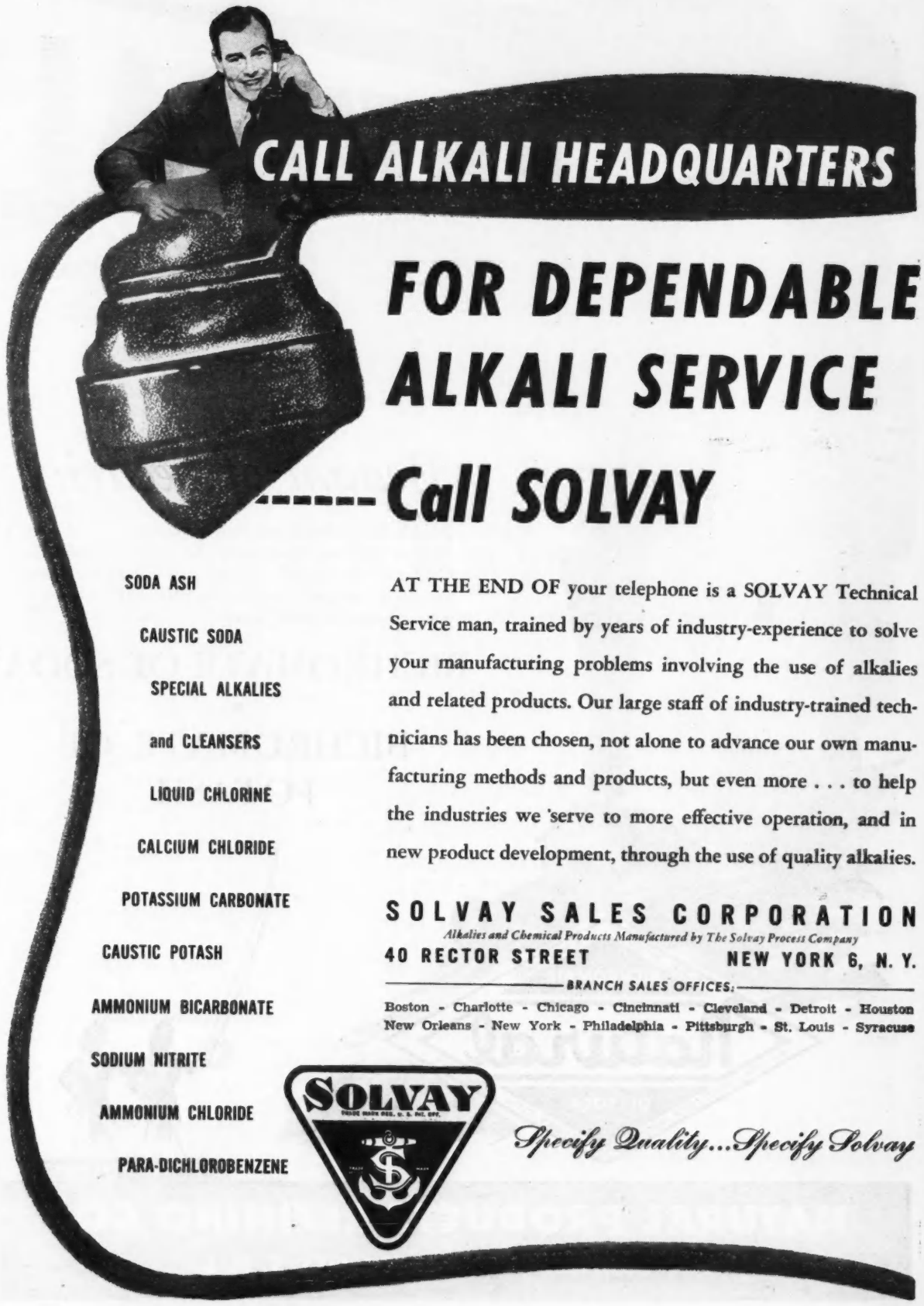
S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .55 - .70
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .35 - .50
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Spanish, NF, tins.....lb.42.00 -43.00
not NF, tins.....lb.38.75 -39.00
Safrol, cns. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Sage, leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
fair, bls., futures.....lb. 18½- .19
Dalmatian, bls., futures.....lb. .28 - .29
Greek, bls. .....lb. .29 - .29½
Palestine, bls. .....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13½- .13¾
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls..lb. .40 - .41
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .95
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.00 -23.25
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.kilo.170.00-185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Mexican, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .22 - .22½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .30¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .31¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots.. lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .20 - .21
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
2, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
3, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .18 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Shellac,[1] bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42¼- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lot. lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 2c. more.
D. C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb. .4600- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3900- —
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3660- —
Chicago .....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3985- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y.lb. .3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. [2]Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 3c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -38.00
90%-95%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.21.50 -22.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .27
Silver bullion.....oz. .71111- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, cns., 100 ozs., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .47 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .47¾- —
smaller lots.....oz. .47¾- .47¾
Neucleinate, USP, bots., dms.. oz. .36 - .41
Potsinate, USP, bots., dms..oz. .260 - .300
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .42 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41

Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .06 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .09½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
imp., bbls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. .32 - .35
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .09½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .72 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .43 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l, works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite, gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¼c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., zone 1.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —

Soda ash, extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.86 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (3) Ark., E. of 98° Gts.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (5) Ark. W. of 98° Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .29 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .42
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .53
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Soda bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .13½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 42°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30° bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works, lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 3.50 -10.50
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.100 lbs. 2.85 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
4 dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.85 - 5.70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POTASSIUM CARBONATE
CAUSTIC POTASH
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
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AT THE END OF your telephone is a SOLVAY Technical Service man, trained by years of industry-experience to solve your manufacturing problems involving the use of alkalies and related products. Our large staff of industry-trained technicians has been chosen, not alone to advance our own manufacturing methods and products, but even more . . . to help the industries we serve to more effective operation, and in new product development, through the use of quality alkalies.
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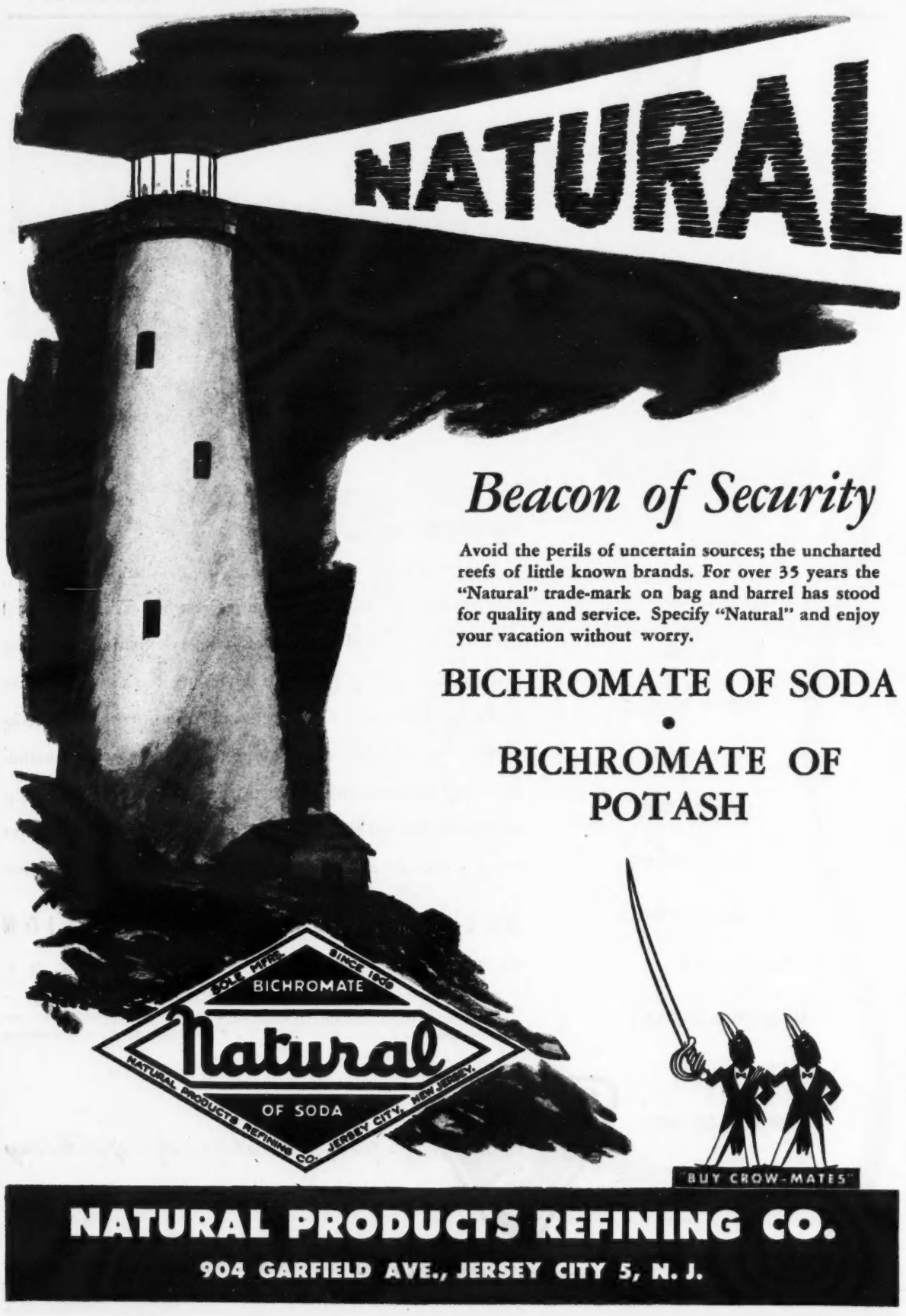
SOLVAY
Specify Quality...Specify Solvay

Soda caustic, liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.97½ —
seller's tanks, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.26 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash
Chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works...lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Chloride (see Salt).
Chromate,[1] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ¼c. less.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .16
Diacetate, 32-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09¼- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
98%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.

Soda formate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .069 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .25
tech. (see Soda caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....
100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.42
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.85 - 2.87
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.35 - 3.36
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .051 - —
bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0625- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .060 - —
Metaniliate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.....
100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.20 - 5.00
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... ....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.35

Soda methylate, bots., works.lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Molybdate,[1] anhyd., kgs., works. lb. .47 - —
crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd, gran., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse.....ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.20 -11.20
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.50
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald...lb. .19 - —

Soda perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.26
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.65 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .159 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.95
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Soda phosphate m bbls. 20c. higher.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .16¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .23¾- —
tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.75
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.45
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.23.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07½
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .23½- .30½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .61
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
liquid, 58%, tanks, 100% basis, works..lb. .06¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiocyanate (see Soda, sulphocyanide).
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[1,6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equld.....lb. .22 - —
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms., works..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms., works. lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works..lb. 2.80 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
Minneapa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire enamel, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalised..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .23 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[5,7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.59.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .46 - .49
Spikenard root, bls .....lb. .46 - .86
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls. .....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.06 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .15¾- .16
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —



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BICHROMATE OF POTASH

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

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Starch, iodide, bots.	lb.	1.87 - —
Staves acre seed, bgs.	lb.	.60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).		
Stillingia root, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.	lb.	.07½- .08
Storax, cs.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.21 - .22
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms.	lb.	.52 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.	lb.	.14 - .16
98%, bbls.	lb.	.23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.	lb.	.22 - .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works.	ton.	58.00 - —
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.	lb.	.35 - .37
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.08¾- .09¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.	lb.	.38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works.	ton.	58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.	lb.	2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.	oz.	30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.,	lb.	2.40 - 2.45
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb.	2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls.,	l.c.l., works.	lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).		
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).		
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms., works.	lb.	9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms., works.	lb.	4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms., works.	lb.	9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works.	lb.	9.00 - 9.10
fib. dms., works.	lb.	1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.		
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins., works.	lb.	5.00 - 5.20
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works.	lb.	2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.	lb.	6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.	lb.	5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract.	long ton.	16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract.	long ton.	17.50 - —
Sulphur, flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.,	lb.	.18 - .20
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.		
rock, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.75 - 2.90
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	1.85 - —
Chloride, 35-gal. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.02 - .03½
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - .07½
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
multi-unit cars, works.	lb.	.04½- .06
tanks, works.	lb.	.04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16 - .31
Iodide, bots., jars.	lb.	3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.10½- —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.09 - —
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.40 - —
stainless, bbls.	lb.	.11 - .13½
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points,	Balto.	unit-ton. .63 - —
	Florida	unit-ton. .51 - .54
	others	unit-ton. .87 - .94
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 86½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $3.06 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.		
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida.		unit-ton. .63 - —
	South Carolina.	unit-ton. .70 - —
	Tennessee	unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.		
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.		
Sweet basil, bls.	lb.	1.00 - 1.25

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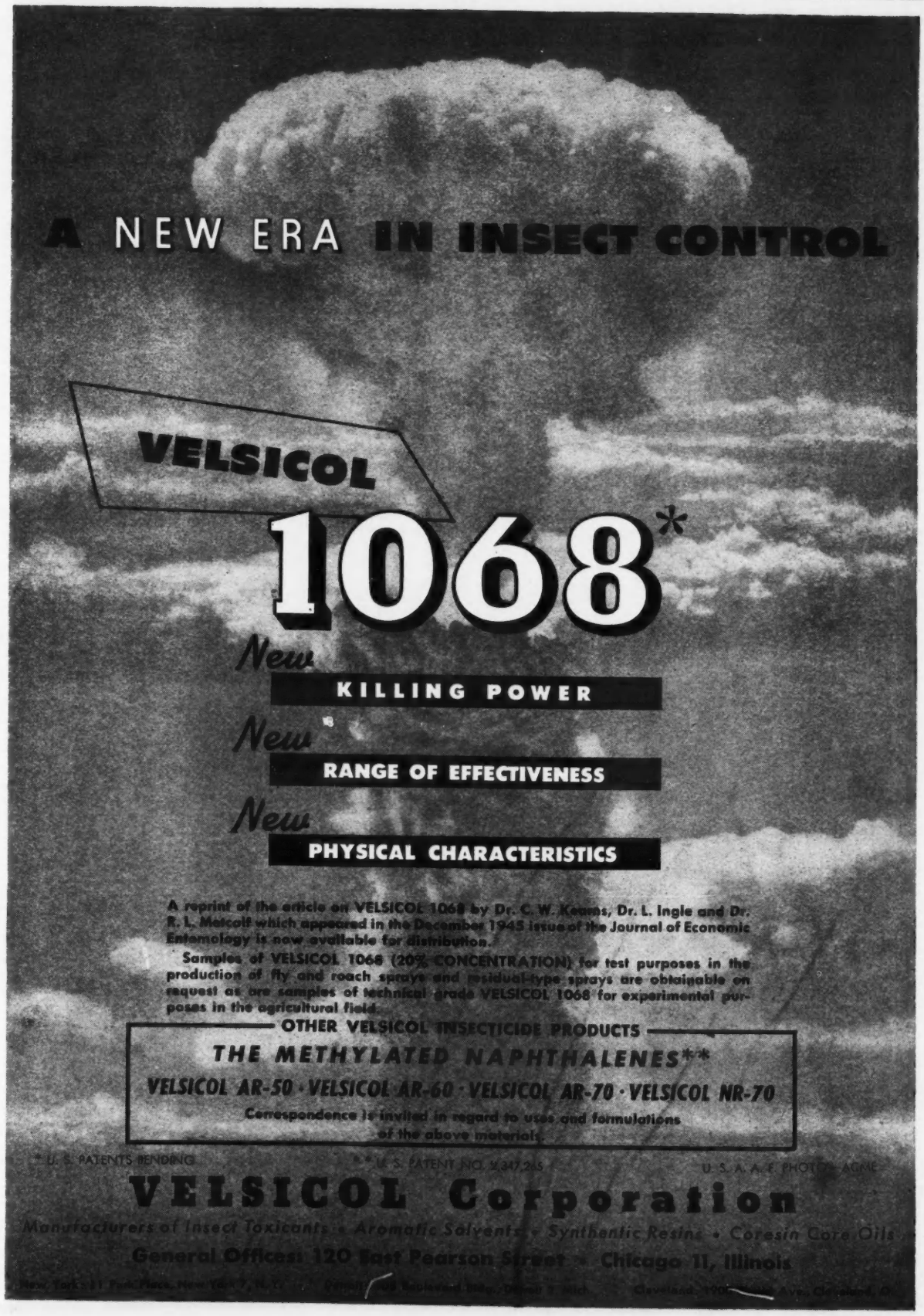
Talc,[1] dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.	ton.	16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.	ton.	12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	13.00 - —
grd., fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,3] edible, tanks.	lb.	.07½- —
inedible, extra, loose.	lb.	.06¾- —
special, loose.	lb.	.06½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.		
Tamarind, bbls.	lb.	.13 - .14
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk,		unit-ton. 5.53 + 7.50
Chicago		unit-ton. 5.53 + 7.50
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk.		unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago.		unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,3] bgs.	lb.	.07 - .07½
Java, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.26½- .30½
l.c.l., works.	gal.	.28½- .32½
25%, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.30 - .35½
l.c.l., works.	gal.	.32 - .37½
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).		
Tara[1] pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports.	long ton.	67.25 - —
powd., c.l., same basis.	long ton.	125.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.	lb.	.60 - .65
Leaves, bgs.	lb.	1.20 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.47¾- .48
dms.	lb.	.48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.24½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).		
com'l, dms., c.l., South.	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l., South.	lb.	.14 - —
tanks, South.	lb.	.13 - —
pure, dms.	lb.	.34 - .50
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works.	lb.	.19½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.20 - —
tanks, works.	lb.	.19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.80 - .87
prime, cns., dms.	lb.	.63 - .70
Terra alba (see Gypsum).		
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works.	lb.	.08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.	lb.	.23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).		
Tetralin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).		
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works.	lb.	12.50 Nom.
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots.	lb.	3.75 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	3.95 - 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more.	kilo.	160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.	lb.	.24 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.	lb.	5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, CP, dms.	lb.	.55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.	lb.	2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.	lb.	.22 - .22½
futures, bgs.	lb.	.16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.14 - .14½
Thymol, cns.	lb.	2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.	lb.	3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root (see Cube root).		
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous	lb.	No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.	lb.	No stocks
Metal,[16]	lb.	.53 - —
Bolivian	lb.	.63½- —
Straits	lb.	No stocks
Oxide,[1,6] bbls.	lb.	.54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works.	lb.	.31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾- .17¼
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¾- .15½
Hydride, cns., works.	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
Calcium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾- —
Titanium, base,[2,4] dlvd.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ¼c. higher.		
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 2.60
Toluene (see Toluol).		
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs.	lb.	.96 - —
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 2°, indust., dms., return, wks.	gal.	.32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27 - —
1°, nitration, ret. dms., works.	gal.	.32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27 - —
Petroleum toluol prices, same as those for coaltar toluol.		
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.	lb.	.90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	1.60 - 1.70
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	.90 - .95
Totaquine,[1,8] USP XII, 100-ozs. lots.	oz.	.52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.	lb.	.28 - .32
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.96 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.	lb.	.29 - .31
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.49 - —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Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06½ - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .07½ - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld..lb. .08½ - —
Zone 3, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse..lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, tech., cns., works..lb. .29 - .30½
dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .35½ - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .34 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .20½ - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .18½ - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns..lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%..lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .17½ - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls..lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .33 - —
Tripoli,[1] air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs..lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls...lb. .19½ - .20
Haitian, bls..lb. .14½ - .15
Jamaica, futures, bls..lb. .15½ - .16
Madras, bgs..lb. .18½ - .19
Turpentine, gum, rct. dms., c.l, gal. .93½ - —
l.c.l..gal. .94½ - —
tanks, Savannah..gal. .83½ - —
wood,[2] d.d., dms., East...gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East..gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., rct. dms., East, gal. .89 - .90
tanks, East..gal. .74 - .75
Sulphate, ret. dms..gal. .65 - .70

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs..lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.68.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts..ton.70.50 -80.00
import, pure, cs..lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea, fert. comp., fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.60 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3..ton.112.80 - —

C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.

Urunday, extract, 63% tannin, ex dock, U.S. ports..lb. .05625- .06875
Uva ursi leaves, bls..lb. .16 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls, lb. .58 - .59
Indian, bls..lb. .46 - .48
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Vanadium[1] pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins..lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins..lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins..lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins..lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins..lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .34 - .35
Verdigris, bbls., bgs..lb. .32 - .36
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works..lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis..bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis..bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil., units in corn oil (see Calciferol). .10 - .12
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls..lb. .55 Nom.
Wattle bark,[1,2] E. Africa, bgs., f.a.s..ton.52.50 - —
S. Africa, merchantable, bgs., f.a.s..ton.52.50 - —
fair average, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.55.00 - —
prime quality, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.57.50 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¼- .06¼
tanks, works..lb. .04½- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .0538- .0845
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, lb. .0672- .0697

Wattle extract prices based on $12 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.

Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs..lb. No stocks
Beeswax, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs..lb. .68 - .70
slabs, bgs..lb. .65 - .68
crude, African, bgs..lb. .51 - .53
Western hemisphere, bgs.lb. .59 - .61
refined, yellow, bricks, bgs.lb. .60 - .65
slabs, cs..lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs..lb. .75 - .78
refined, bgs..lb. .82 - .83
Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.70 - 1.72
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.73 - 1.80
No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
refined, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.85 - 1.87
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.88 - 1.90
No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.85 - 1.87
Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 122°-126° m.p., bgs..lb. .12¼- .13½
128°-140° m.p., bgs..lb. .14 - —
158°-162° m.p., bgs..lb. .19 - .23
Japan, cs..lb. No stocks
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, etns. 30 tons, yearly contract, group 3, works..lb. .14½- —
amber, etns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15½
black, etns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, etns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17¼
black, etns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller bots., same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., white, etns., 30 tons, same basis, lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .25 - .25¾
Montan, bgs..lb. .60 - .62
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
refined, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Powdered ouricury prices same as powdered candelilla.
Ozokerite, dom., 180-190 F., l.c.l..lb. .22 - —
182-183 F., bgs., c.l..lb. .31 - —
171-172 F., bgs., c.l..lb. .27 - —
Spermaceti, blocks, cs..lb. .27 - .32
cakes, cs..lb. .28 - .33
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .16 - .19
Whiting,[1] chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l..ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l..ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l..ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l..ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l..ton.23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works..ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works, ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 300 mesh, 90½%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.25 -10.10
200 mesh, 90½%, bgs., c.l., ton. 6.00 - 9.00
90%, bgs., c.l..ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.10.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l..ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l..ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l..ton.16.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs..lb. .16 - .17
rossed, green, bls..lb. .25 - .30
Wild indigo root, bls..lb. .22 - .25

LANOLINE
Anhydrous U. S. P. Hydrous
Technical
★
WOOLGREASE
Refined Neutrals
All Grades
ROWAG
BEESWAX
Sunbleached U. S. P. Yellow
ROBINSON WAGNER CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS
110 E. 42nd St. New York 17, N. Y.

refer to this

"product list"

of Monsanto

intermediates

helpful in connection with your long-range development plans

For your convenient reference, there follows a partial list of Monsanto intermediates, arranged in alphabetical sequence . . . Not all of these intermediates are presently available. Some are still in critical supply. Experimental samples and prices may be had.

You will find this list of particular value in connection with your long-range development plans. Contact the nearest Monsanto Office, or write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Cincinnati, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto.

PARTIAL LIST OF MONSANTO INTERMEDIATES
Benzenesulfonic Acid 70-71%
Benzoic Acid Technical
Benzotrichloride
Benzyl Chloride
Cyclohexylamine
Dichloraniline
Dichlorphenol
Dicyclohexylamine
2:4 Dinitroaniline
2:4 Dinitrochlorbenzene
Metachloraniline
Metanitrochlorbenzene
Nitrodichlorbenzene
Ortho-Aminobicyclohexyl Refined
Ortho-Aminobiphenyl Technical
Orthoanisidine
Orthochloraniline
Orthochlorphenol
Orthonitraniline
Orthonitrobiphenyl Technical
Orthonitrochlorbenzene
Orthophenetidin
Ortho-Vanillin (2 Hydroxy 3 Methoxy Benzaldehyde, Technical)
Ortho-Veratraldehyde (2, 3 Dimethoxy Benzaldehyde, Technical)
Paranisidine
Parachloraniline
Parachlorphenol
Paranitrochlorbenzene
Paranitrophenol
Paraphenetidin
Paratoluenesulfonamid
Paratoluenesulfonchloride
Phenol USP
Phenolsulfonic Acid 65 and 70%
Phosphorus Oxychloride
Phosphorus Trichloride
Phthalyl Chloride
Salicylic Acid Technical
Sodium Benzoate Technical
Thiourea
Toluenesulfonic Acid 94%

MONSANTO CHEMICALS

SERVING INDUSTRY....WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indus., ret. dms., works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .26 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .36 - —
8°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .41 - —
Petroleum, 10°, tanks E. of Omaha, frt alld..gal. .26 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cas..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .22 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.25 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .65 - —
sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalised with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synthetic, bbls., c.s., works, lb. .0665- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0710- —
Yellow, mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.43 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .05½
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - .03½
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0245- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0265- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as Yellow, zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .10 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract..lb. .14 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .33
Yohimbine hydrochlorids, vls..oz. 5.00 - 5.75

Z

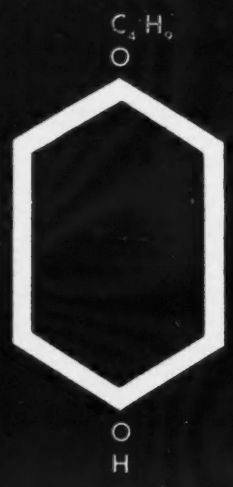
Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs. .....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .12½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .13½
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber-makers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .25 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .27 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Zinc chloride solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0215- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- .05½
tanks, works.....lb. .0260- —
USP, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
jars .....lb. .25 - .30
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[2] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.75
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .28
Metal,[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms. lb. .18 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, lump, precipitated, 5.40% to 7% Zn, powd., dms..lb. .14½- .15
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .20 - .21
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
Barium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0550- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0625- —
Calcium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0550- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0625- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1] works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
Magnesium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .23 - .30
Tallate, 8% Zn, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc - cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.00
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .09½- —
Pac. est.....lb. .09½- —
ex whse., Pac. est....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium acetate, solut., bbls., works..lb. .25½- —
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, 99%, grd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23¾- —
white, 99½-99%, grd., kgs., works..lb. .99 - —
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-9,999 lbs., works.lb. .46 - —
500 lbs. and less, same basis..lb. .46½- —
Oxychloride, crust., bbls., 5 tons, works..lb. .23½- —
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- .20
smaller lots, works..lb. .20 - .21¼

A New Eastman Stabilizing Agent

Water-resistant, Noncoloring

HYDROQUINONE MONO BUTYL ETHER

White Flakes: MP 64-65° C



SOLUBILITY AT 30°C	
SOLVENT	SOLUBILITY
Water	0.1%
Acetone	76%
Ethyl Acetate	63%
Ethanol	75%
Benzene	40%
Diethyl Ether	67%

DISTILLATION TEMPERATURES:

22.5 mm	163° C
9.5 mm	146° C
1.4 mm	115° C

HYDROQUINONE MONO BUTYL ETHER, the latest in our series of para alkoxy phenols, is characterized by good solubility in organic solvents, vegetable oils, and resin monomers, and by very low solubility in water. Where a noncoloring stabilizing agent resistant to water is desired, hydroquinone mono butyl ether is indicated.

Samples Available From Our Pilot Plant

Tennessee Eastman will be glad to send samples for examination, test, and development work on request. Please write on your company letterhead to the address below.

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION

(Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company)

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for June 3.

Cerium Products Use By Germans Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

An investigating team to study German production and use of heat-resistant cerium alloys and other forms of the rare earth metal cerium has been formed by the technical industrial intelligence branch of the Department of Commerce. The team is composed of John A. Livingston, president of Cerium Metals Corporation, New York, and Henry Kent, partner in the Kent Metal & Chemical Works, Edgewater, N. J.

National Can Corp. Sells Indiana Plant for $270,000

The National Can Corporation, New York, has sold its plant at Fort Wayne, Ind., to the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Company, for $270,000.

Xylene Output Data

A report on xylene in the war program has been released based on chemical allocation records of the War Production Board. Summaries of allocation data are available only for the period of July 1,1944, through June 30, 1945; xylene figures, prior to this date, were combined with two other aromatic solvent mixtures of similar physical properties. Even after July 1, 1944, no attempt was made to separate the ortho-, meta-, and para-xylene for individual allocation. Any mixture of these, therefore, whether pure or of approximate boiling range, is included in this report.

Data for the twelve-month period, July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, are summarized in the table given below. The data present wartime distribution with allocations permitted only for identifiable military needs and other essential requirements. Also, quantities allocated vary indeterminately from actual consumption. Finally, during the war, xylene was produced in quantity in government plants under the ordnance explosive program. Data for the distribution of quantities so produced are not available.

	Gallons
Direct military*	916,000
Foreign	59,000
Other uses	94,795,000
Aviation gasoline blends†	70,270,000
Protective coatings	18,717,000
Medicinals	1,184,000
Inks, dyes, intermediates	684,000
Adhesives and cements	670,000
Cleaning fluids	493,000
Miscellaneous uses and small orders	2,777,000

* End-use data not available.
† Includes military aviation fuel.

Metal Cans Shipments Show 31 Percent Gain

Total shipments of metal cans during April, 1946, showed a 31 percent increase over the March figure, according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of the weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In the month of April metal can shipments on this basis amounted to 190,884 tons, as compared with the 146,097 tons shipped during March, and 133,202 tons shipped during February.

WAA Disposal Plans

—Continued from page 5

while the lease provision for sale of the neoprene plant may limit the field of bidders. One, at least, of the butyl plants must remain so completely dependent for its raw materials on the adjacent refinery, owned by the present operator of the butyl plant, as to make it doubtful whether separate ownership of the two facilities would be feasible, WAA said

Styrene

Prior to the war, the only commercial producer of styrene was the Dow Chemical Company, whose plant at Midland, Mich., was subsequently expanded to a present capacity of approximately 36,000,000 pounds a year. In order to meet the needs of the expanded GR-S rubber program, and to keep pace with the increased butadiene schedule, it was necessary for the government to build five new plants. These plants with a combined designed capacity of 375,000,000 pounds a year are:—

Los Angeles plant operated by Dow costing $12,558,000 with a capacity of 50,000,000 pounds; Velasco, Tex., plant operated by Dow costing $17,759,000 with a capacity of 100,000,000 pounds; Institute, W. Va., plant operated by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, costing $9,837,000 with a capacity of 50,000,000 pounds; Texas City plant operated by Monsanto Chemical Company, costing $18,291,000 with a capacity of 100,000,000 pounds and Kobuta, Pa., plant operated by Koppers Company, costing $18,832,000 with a capacity of 75,000,000 pounds.

The principal raw materials for the manufacture of sytrene are ethylene and benzene. Since the beginning of the program ethylene was available only in limited quantities, units for its production of industrial alcohol were installed at the Los Angeles and Kobuta plants. These two plants were later equipped with facilities for utilizing by-product ethylene contained in fuel gases available in their respective areas, so that the government no longer uses alcohol for the production of styrene. The Texas City plant obtains its ethylene from propane extracted from natural gas. The ethylene for the Velasco and Institute plants is supplied through pipelines from nearby sources. The benzene for most plants is shipped in by barge and tankcar.

On the basis of 500 pounds of styrene per long ton of GR-S rubber, the production of 600,000 long tons of GR-S in 1946 will consume 300,000,000 pounds of styrene. Since it is planned to continue synthetic rubber production on a considerable scale this large market will remain for styrene. In addition styrene is used in the manufacture of dyes and synthetic resins. Plastics made from styrene show remarkable properties of clarity. The demand for these non-rubber uses is presently in excess of the capacity of the privately owned facilities, namely 36,000,000 pounds per year, and is increasing. WAA believes that most, if not all, of the present capacity can be profitably maintained in production.

Furfural

In its discussion of furfural, the report pointed out that requirements for this solvent, used in the manufacture of butadiene, were met in part by furfural produced in a government-owned plant located at Memphis and operated by Q. O. Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Quaker Oats Company. It has a designed capacity of 24,000,000 pounds per year and represents government investment of $5,031,000. It represents two-thirds of the industry's capacity.

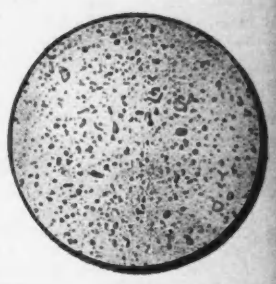
Furfural has a variety of uses, including petroleum refining, butadiene extraction, gas purification, synthetic resins, rosin purification, and the manufacture of synthetic organic chemicals. Consumption for uses other than butadiene has recently been about 12,000,000 pounds annually, of which the bulk was for petroleum refining. This application which, before the war required about 2,500,000 pounds, largely for lubricating oil manufacture, is expected to show a large increase owing to new methods of using furfural in the production of chemicals from petroleum. The remaining uses are also expected to show an increase and, together with newly developed application, may rise as high as 24,000,000 pounds.

Carbon Black

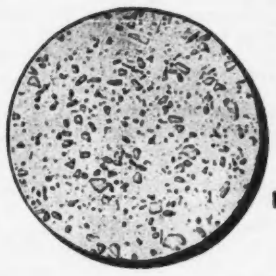
Carbon black capacity was more than doubled during the war from 630,000,000 pounds to about 1,500,000,000 pounds, only a minor fraction of the increase (119,000,000 pounds) was financed by the government, however. Six plants were built by the government at a cost of about $20,000,000. In the immediate postwar period, annual domestic requirements for carbon black are estimated at 700,000,000 to 900,000,000 pounds, depending on the prevailing ration of synthetic to natural rubber, since more carbon black is required for synthetic.

Prior to the war, the United States supplied practically all world requirements for rubber grades of carbon black; foreign production was negligible. Unless plants are built abroad, the United States will have to continue to supply foreign demands. Based upon the larger amount of natural rubber used abroad, and the more economical foreign use of carbon black, the report said that it seems probable that annual postwar foreign demands will be about 500,000,000 pounds, which means a total more for domestic and foreign carbon black of between 1,200,000,000 and 1,400,000,000 pounds annually for some years to come.

What type of LEAD-FREE ZINC OXIDE do you need?



MODERATE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-



MODERATELY LARGE PARTICLE SIZE
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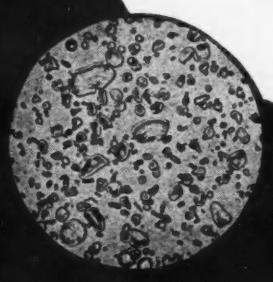

LARGE PARTICLE SIZE
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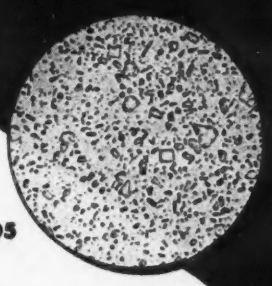
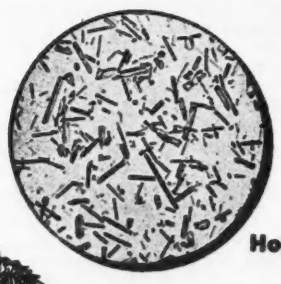


LOW REACTIVITY
Horse Head XX-505



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Volume 149 — June 17, 1946 — Number 24

Special Announcement

With this issue, OPD starts a new general feature—a weekly column on labor relations, a subject clearly of timely and important interest to all OPD readers.

This new column will be conducted by Mitchell M. Shipman, in collaboration with Paul E. Anderson. Mr. Shipman is no stranger to OPD readers or to the chemical and related industries. His association with these industries dates back to NRA days when he was United States assistant counsel in charge of the Chemical, Paint, and Drug Division. Since then he has done extensive work in trade and labor-relation matters, serving as counsel to a number of trade associations and companies. During the war period Mr. Shipman served as senior mediations officer and public panel member for the National War Labor Board and its regional boards in New York and New England. He is also connected with the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor as a commissioner of conciliation serving in labor arbitration matters. He has also served as impartial umpire and arbitrator in numerous controversies between management and labor by appointment by both the Federal government and the American Arbitration Association and in a private capacity.

Mr. Anderson, a fellow-graduate of Mr. Shipman's at Harvard University, is an industrial relations expert. In his collaboration with Mr. Shipman in this column, there will be afforded the supplementary viewpoint and background of economics, statistics, and general industrial engineering. Mr. Anderson's experience, like that of Mr. Shipman's, also goes back to NRA days when he was on the Labor Advisory Board. He has also served as deputy director in industry-government joint surveys of industrial relations and in a number of industries including the chemical industry. He recently resigned as chief regional wage analyst for the United States Department of Labor in New York.

OPD suggests that its readers clip and save these weekly columns, for, when completed, they will offer a handy analysis and aid in dealing with individual labor relations problems. The column itself has a three-fold approach. First and basic will be continuing analyses of the more important provisions found in collective bargaining agreements. These to be attuned to the needs and requirements of the chemical industries. The second will concern itself with developments in day-to-day labor relation matters. This is an essential feature of the column, involving as it does, problems of how company and union may best live together under an agreement.

Interspersed in the column will be its third phase, to keep OPD readers abreast of current happenings in the labor field. The recent supreme court decision on seniority is typical. So the column starts out with an analysis of the Fishgold decision of the supreme court and its practical meaning and effect. Thereafter, there will be a number of articles of a more introductory and general nature with an analysis of collective bargaining provisions following in sequence.

Labor Relations

Labor relations—to use the simpler, expressive term instead of the more accurate designation, "employment relations"—are today, as someone has aptly said, "a problem child born out of deadlock." The child has gone deeper ing have been left in too many hands. Particularly spoiling has been the influence of Nurse Government, to whom both parents—labor and management — have more or less voluntarily relinquished their responsibilities.

Legal complications have had more than a little to do with the spoiling of the child; because statutorial steps, taken in the thoughtlessness of the emergency and crisis legislating which has been the order of recent years, have led to an inequity with respect to the responsibilities of the parents and the freedom of their functioning. Just why the legislative personnel of government for, by, and of the people was inclined, permitted, or forced to enact the inequitable provisions of the labor practices law nobody seems to know. But, all know full well the consequences of that inequity in its repercussions on collective bargaining. Management, more or less justifiably, became so fearful of the statutory prohibitions that it has not even attempted, except in a few instances, to utter plain truths about employment conditions, lest it be held guilty of unfair, destructive practices with reference to labor unions. The latter have not given a tinker's dam, even for the few applicable laws from which they have not been granted specific exemption.

One thing that aggravated this basically unsatisfactory condition was the gradual, but extensive, transformation in the role of government. Set up by law with a more or less defined duty to officiate as nurse or governess in matters of unruly labor relations, government, administratively, began to officiate in the manner of the proverbial trouble-doubling mother-in-law. The consequences have been exactly what was to have been expected—and they get no better fast. Legislatively, government has been vacillating between a paternal feeling for labor and a typically grandfatherly vexation with the latter's problem child. Here again fearfulness has a big part. Every possibly involved labor vote is multiplied by at least ten in the evaluating of factors regarded as potentially influential in connection with re-election. Labor legislating—a peculiar categorical designation in a republican form of democracy—has been getting all sorts of dental attention as a result.

The everyday, working business executive, even the one who has substantial benefit of legal counsel in the matter, is inclined to give up all interest in labor relations, largely because he cannot see wherein his participation can have any value or usefulness. This is a deplorable condition. If democracy is to survive in the commercial economy it must be corrected with the least possible delay. In large part it is an unnecessary condition, although that does not lessen the difficulties which it presents. These difficulties would not disappear if the and deeper into incorrigibility because its management and train-labor laws were equitably emended, but that would deprive them of some support, and it should be foremost in the politically economic agenda of business. Meanwhile, there are other things to be done. The new "Labor Relations" column in OPD will point these out.

Improving Medical Care

Among the many who recognize the need for more nearly adequate and generally better medical care, or service, for the people of the United States, only a very few are fundamentally in favor of placing the necessary improvement wholly in the hands of government. Now and then their number is increased by recruits from those who earnestly desire that something be done and who are forced by the attitude of medical groups to the conclusion that state medicine is the only alternative.

Many of the things presented by the opponents of governmentally supervised medicine in support of their position have the opposite significance when impartially analyzed. The president of a local medical society recently made the point that the inadequate support given by the City of New York to its health services was a sad commentary on state or socialized medicine. That argument, whatever its face value in the light of all facts, certainly implied that the city's health services could be improved if they were given greater financial support — the very first objective in the program of those who want compulsory health insurance and a greater or less degree of governmental subsidization.

At the same local meeting it was argued that the showing of the Federal government in its attempts to deal with the breakdown of private enterprise in the coal, steel, and transportation strikes and in the failure of collective bargaining should, at least, induce the public to "pause and think before committing a far more intricate and personal problem—the health of the people—to Federal management and control." Once again that argument plays right into the hands of those who want the government to be better prepared to deal with all such matters through being provided with plentiful funds and at least an adequacy of bureaucratic personnel.

Some progress is being made toward the goal of more nearly adequate medical service for all the people. That progress, however, is not equitably distributed. Naturally, it is least in the sections where it is most needed, because the resources and facilities of those sections cannot be developed along the lines which are practicable and effective in localities where some degree of satisfactory service is available as a nucleus.

In the development of the greatly - to - be - desired improvement of general medical service such realities must be faced—and dealt with. It is a simple thing to declare that the providing of adequate medical service is the responsibility of the individual. It is quite another thing to enable him to finance that responsibility. It does not follow that governmental subsidy is necessary. The need can be taken care of through private enterprise. Failure, or even neglect, in that respect becomes more and more an invitation to government to take over. That is a way of the times.

OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized, but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Tariff Bargaining

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

Sir:—

I have been reading the editorial in the May 6 issue on the "Tariff Bargaining Job." You may be interested in a few observations about it.

It is correctly said that the present program is a very different process from the customary making of tariff laws and it is indicated that log-rolling will be absent. It certainly is a very different procedure, but I am not persuaded that log-rolling will be absent. To the contrary, I think there will be log-rolling of a far more dangerous kind, and that the United States will not come off top dog by any manner of means.

As to the remaking of the world and the freeing of international trade from nationalistic barriers, I can only say that what we know about what has transpired on the international scene during the last months does not lend any support to the optimistic goals of our State Department.

Personally, I think one of the reasons may be simple yet fundamental. It is this. The proposal for the international conference is said to be directed at the immediate reduction of tariffs and other barriers. If this is ever to be done intelligently and with any degree of fairness and justice, there must first be agreement on general principles. There must be definitions of many terms so that we all speak the same language. Efficiency of operation must mean the same thing to everyone who uses the expression. Obviously, I make no attempt at completeness in listing the things that ought to be done first. The point I want to make is that, if a number of negotiators sit around a table and begin to make trades, such trades can be nothing more than horse-trades in the absence of the painstaking preparatory work to which I have alluded. It is not enough to assume, as most of the internationalists in the United States do, that all tariffs are too high and should be reduced. There should be some agreement as to what protection is regarded as legitimate. What do we want to protect or defend? Why—how—and to what extent?

Much of the State Department optimism seems entirely unjustified at the present moment, perhaps one of the reasons being that again they have failed to put first things first. By that I mean that any international organization to be successful, first, must begin to do the things that are feasible and desirable for it to do. In that way it can develop constructively. Our State Department comes out with a full-blown proposal to set up international controls in the economic field. I think those are highly dangerous proposals for the present, and I am not sure that we ever would want to do that. Therefore, I think it seems a pity to make such far-reaching proposals because there are so many constructive things that these international agencies could do. Certainly, I think they should be confined to these.

If your editorial you say the Committee for Reciprocity Information wants detailed unit cost information contrasted with similar costs abroad. After five years of war just who do you think is in possession of such information? Does the government have it as regards foreign producers, and if they do have it, isn't it their duty to make it public so that those of us in similar industries here can examine it and see how it compares with our own performance?

American industry has no desire to dodge any issue. It would like to have more assurance than it has had that it would be treated with complete fairness. It has seen nothing that would indicate that it will be heard with sympathetic understanding To the contrary, I am afraid you are right in your appraisal of government attitude when you say that business is faced with the demand that it demonstrate its fitness to survive. It seems outrageous that anyone would have effrontery enough to take such a position. If industry in the United States has not demonstrated its fitness to survive during this last five years, then I would ask in what country industry has made a better showing.

Wilmington, Del. ELVIN H. KILLHEFFER.

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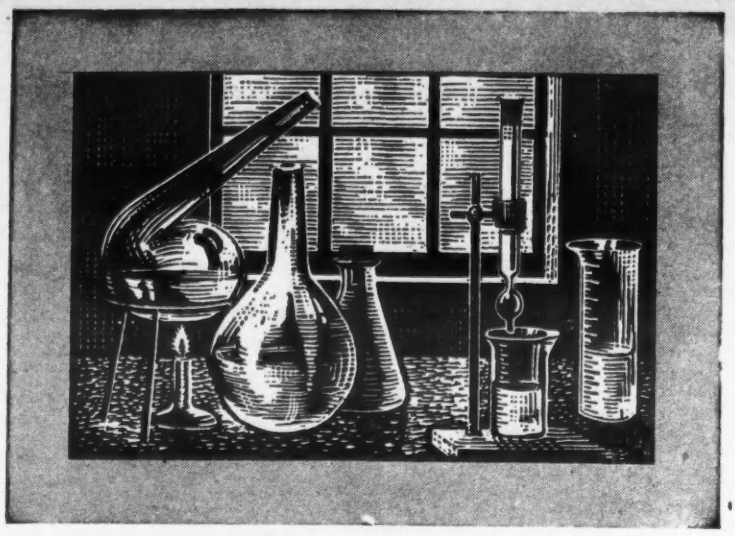

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Heavy Chemicals

Rather a forlorn supply situation in most of the industrial chemicals at present. After a steel strike, coal strike, railroad embargoes and various other influences growing out of these disturbances, the overall market position is decidedly disrupted. Restoration is now progressing, but producers admit it will be months before the markets can assume a condition resembling normal. Meanwhile, the industrial demand is active with a tendency to expand. Contract consumers are receiving shipments on a prorata basis and new business is temporarily suspended with several of the largest producers refusing to entertain offers for additional quantities where delivery this year is specified. In many instances there are no inventories and current production is under urgent pressure to feed the contract movement. The definite shortage of such key chemicals as soda ash and caustic soda is having a far reaching effect in curbing the output of chemicals made or processed from these bases. It looks as though large consumers will have to be satisfied with part shipments for an indefinite period. Attempts to increase production through the installation of new facilities have been bottlenecked by delayed shipments of structural steel. The shortage of containers has remained acute.

OPA has lifted ceilings on chrome ore, silicon metals, tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, cobalt and certain other alloys and metals.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 104.0 in the week ended June 7, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 96.3 in the previous week and 92.6 percent a year ago.

Production figures appearing in some of the following market reports were released by the Census Bureau unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
168.5	168.5	168.5	169.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Ammonia—Production of synthetic anhydrous in April was slightly below that of the previous month. The total registered 43,358 tons, compared with 44,271 tons in March.

Ammonia Liquor—Output in April was down 10.5 percent from March, according to the Bureau of Mines. The total was 4,102,579 pounds in April, compared with 4,582,525 pounds in March. Sales in April were 4,022,495 pounds against 4,397,321 pounds in March. Stocks at the end of April were off 19 percent at 1,081,367 pounds, compared with 1,335,554 pounds on March 31.

Arsenic — Restricted production on account of labor strikes has left the market practically bare of stocks. A few small lots have arrived from Mexico but there is nothing definite about bringing in stocks from Sweden to date.

Calcium Carbide—Argentine government has established importation quotas this year to include 6,000 tons of calcium carbide, according to Comtelburo Ltd. Domestic production in April amounted to 40,014 tons of commercial, compared with 44,460 tons in March.

Calcium Chloride—Shipments have gone from bad to worse on account of the disrupted production resulting from various labor strikes. Shipments are being prorated against standing contracts in order to equalize available stocks.

Calcium Phosphate—Production was lower in April. Output of disbasic was 6,863,000 pounds compared with 7,233,000 pounds in March. April production of monobasic was 5,158,000 pounds against 6,610,000 pounds in March.

Carbon Dioxide—April production of liquid and gas registered 17,184,000 pounds, compared with a revised total of 17,623,000 pounds in March. April output of solid, dry ice, was 58,185,000 pounds, against a revised total of 47,714,000 pounds in the preceding month.

Copper and Lead—Office of Economic Stabilization has announced action to reduce subsidy payments on copper and lead by the amount of recent ceiling price increases granted these metals by the OPA. OES also took steps to recapture from mines which have been receiving subsidies any windfalls resulting from the price increases, and acted to revise mine production quotas where necessary to maintain current mine operating margins. The premium reduction on lead was effective June 3. The reduction on copper is effective on the date an operator entitled to receive the subsidy is authorized to increase his ceiling price.

Production of crude copper in May was 31,712 tons according to the Copper Institute. April production was 29,280 tons. Output of refined in May was 20,551 tons against 18,989 tons in April. Stocks of refined copper at the end of May were 75,754 tons, compared with 65,448 tons on April 30.

Chlorine—Surplus stocks of this chemical have been liquidated and the market supply position has tightened appreciably. April production is placed at 94,865 tons compared with 96,439 tons in March. Production during the past few weeks was cutback sharply and at present is being gradually restored.

Fluorspar — Consumption of fluorspar was virtually the same in April as in March but again was greater than production, which declined 6 percent, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments of fluorspar from mines, however, were 16 percent greater than in March and were 25 percent larger than production and as a consequence there was a 16-percent reduction in stocks at mines. Usage of fluorspar at steel mills was slightly less than in March but there was a 20-percent decline in the quantity used by glass plants. Production in April was 19,078 tons, against 20,267 tons in March. Stocks at the end of April were 200,126 tons, compared with 281,281 tons at the close of March.

Glauber's Salt — April production was very close to that registered in March. The totals were 13,465 tons in April, compared with a revised total of 13,655 tons for the preceding month.

Potash Carbonate—Stocks low and insufficient to meet demand at present. Gradual improvement in production is expected to ease the supply situation during the Fall months.

Potash Caustic—Labor strikes have cutback production and left the supply position definitely tight. Expected to be some time before output is restored to normal dimensions.

Potash Chlorate — Producers have been able to meet demand on a fairly prompt basis. Probably in better position than any of the potash chemicals. Arrivals of 768 cans from Havre were noted during the week.

Potash Perchlorate — Buyers have contracted for practically all the material that can be made this year. It was said to be doubtful if any more new business would be considered.

Salt—The 1945 salt production in California totaled 734,736 net tons, valued at $2,030,226, and came from three properties in Alameda County; two in San Bernardino County, and one each in Kern, Los Angeles, Monterey, Orange, and San Diego counties, according to the Bureau of Mines. The 1944 salt output was the largest annual yield ever reported in this state and was 769,873 tons worth $2,060,960. The average value reported by salt producers in California in 1945 was $2.76 per net ton, f.o.b. plant compared with $2.68 in 1944 and $2.78 in 1938.

Soda Ash—While output is slowly increasing, producers are so far behind consuming requirements that shipments against contracts are going forward on a prorata basis. The effect of all the different labor disturbances has made the outlook decidedly uncertain and producers admit that the unbalanced condition of the market may

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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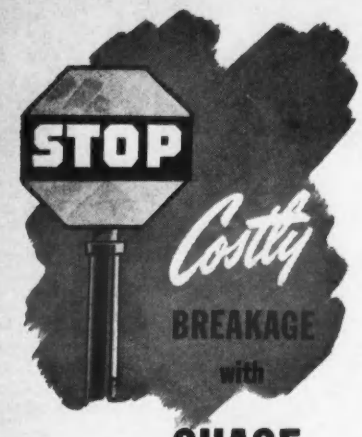

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continue for an indefinite period. Meanwhile, new business is at a standstill and will be curbed until the market assumes something like a normal position. Production in April amounted to 172,630 tons of light soda ash against 183,038 tons in March. Output of dense ash was 117,344 tons in April and 140,500 tons in March. Production of natural was 14,788 tons in March, compared with a revised total of 15,723 tons in the previous month.

Soda Bicarbonate—Supply position tight and market is in a similar condition to caustic soda and soda ash. April production registered 17,444 tons, compared with 18,360 tons in March.

Soda, Caustic—Definitely short of consuming demand. Production slowly recovering from the cutback made necessary by recent labor strikes but it will take an undetermined period to restore output to anything like normal dimensions. New business is temporarily suspended with some producers refusing to make additional sales for the remainder of the year. Electrolytic production in April was 92,396 tons of liquid and 15,844 tons of solid, compared with 93,335 tons of liquid and 15,427 tons of solid in March. April output by the lime-soda process was 58,936 tons of liquid and 17,813 tons of solid, against a March production of 66,674 tons of liquid and 19,365 tons of solid.

Soda Stannate—Prompt shipments of this material have been made for tinplating. Inventories have been kept at a level sufficient to meet demand without unusual difficulty.

Acids

Muriatic—Output was well balanced over March and April. April production amounted to 26,974 tons, compared with 26,805 tons in the preceding month. Stocks limited but available.

Nitric—Production increased slightly in March. The total was 31,311 tons, compared with a revised total of 30,899 tons in March. Stocks available.

Phosphoric—April production from phosphorus registered 38,598 tons, against 40,412 tons in March. Output from phosphate rock in April was 32,151 tons, compared with 34,188 tons in the previous month. Present supply position short.

Oxalic — Supply position definitely tight. Production recovering gradually but shipments so far behind schedule that producers are not inclined to accept new business that calls for specified shipments. No easement in the miscellaneous inquiry could be noted.

Sulphuric — Consuming demand steady with a tendency to expand as steel production increases. Production better than a month ago and expected to improve gradually. Bureau of the Census places total new production for 1945 at 8,687,070 tons compared with a revised total of 8,539,377 tons in 1944. The increase was largely in the Baltimore area where output was 115,091 tons greater than in 1944. This area with nearly 877,000 tons produced last year advanced from third place in 1944 to first place in 1945. New York section is now the second largest producer. Consumption in producing plants last year was 2,141,740 tons against 2,304,404 tons in 1944.

Baltimore, June 14.—Output is large enough to take care of military requirements and demands of the consuming industries, although it should be said that cost of manufacture continues to gradually advance. Acid making materials have gone up, with transportation higher, while the ceilings at which producers are obliged to sell remain at the top figures of March four years ago. These figures vary, though not to so large a degree as to press any move for unification. The matter of wages paid to labor cuts no important figure, because the running of the mechanical equipment is almost entirely automatic. With the resumption of activities for industrial purposes, the consumption of acid is probably increased, so that provision of storage facilities is less of a problem than it proved to be not long ago.

China Sets Deadline For Foreign Firms

OPD Washington Bureau

Foreign companies with plants, business houses, or branches in China must register with the Chinese government before the end of this month under terms of the revised Chinese Company Law which was promulgated last April 12, the Department of Commerce said today. American and other foreign companies who intend to commence business operations within China after June 30, are required to register, under the same law, at the time of beginning operations.

Monsanto Opens N.Y. Export Office

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has opened an export office at Fifty-six Beaver street, New York. The telephone number is Whitehall 4-5373. This office will handle export sales and will receive all export correspondence and orders. The same staff who handled export sales in St. Louis have moved to New York so there is no appreciable change in the personnel, the only change being in location. This office, called the general export department, is under the direction of the Foreign Department, which will remain in St. Louis.

Cobalt Oxide Output Up

Production of cobalt oxide for the first quarter in 1946 amounted to 51,123 pounds; hydrate, 113,102 pounds; acetate, 59,152 pounds; carbonate, 18,823 pounds; sulphate, 35,656 pounds, and other cobalts, 6,165 pounds, according to the Bureau of Mines. Cobalt driers output amounted to 2,838,428 pounds.

Stocks at the end of the first quarter amounted to 9,750 pounds for cobalt oxide; hydrate, 31,215 pounds; acetate, 14,097 pounds; carbonate, 2,466 pounds; sulphate, 23,515 pounds, and other cobalts, 4,911 pounds. Cobalt driers amounted to 715,212 pounds.

WAA N.Y. Office Offers Packaging Materials

The New York regional office of the War Assets Administration is accepting offers on many categories of containers and packaging materials from commercial and industrial users in all trade levels. The items include boxes, crates, fiber and chipboard cartons and chests and tubes. Samples are on display at the WAA salesroom, 70 Pine street.

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Gets Sales Post

Stuart B. Leigh has been named upper New York State sales representative for the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, New York. He succeeds Joseph Brown, jr., now with the paper chemicals department in the New York office.

German Acetylene Research Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

Information on some of the scientific discoveries which enabled Germany to develop many new industrial products based on acetylene chemistry is being made available by the Office of the Publication Board of the Department of Commerce.

German advanced research in acetylene chemistry led to production of a wide range of new products, including plastics, adhesives, thickening agents for cable and leather oil, leather impregnates and protective coatings, textile finishing and sizing agents, solvents, explosives and raw materials for lacquers.

A comprehensive report on the German acetylene research up to 1941 is contained in report PB-2437 from the OPB at $3 for photostat and 50 cents per microfilm copy.

American Chemical Society Activities

Six divisions of the American Chemical Society will cooperate in sponsoring a high polymer forum at the society's one hundred and tenth national meeting in Chicago, September 9-13. The program on high Polymers will be the second in a series inaugurated at the society's meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., last April. The forum committee has set July 5 as the closing date for filing titles and 1,000-word abstracts of papers to be presented.

Chicago

Dr. Linus Pauling, director of the Gates and Crellin laboratories of chemistry of the California Institute of Technology was presented with the Willard Gibbs Medal of the Chicago section at a meeting held June 14. In an address on "Modern Structural Chemistry," Dr. Pauling said that recent developments in this field point the way toward solution of some of medicine's greatest mysteries.

Wichita

Catalytic cracking is both economically feasible and practical for owners of small refineries by the Thermofor Catalytic Cracking method, H. D. Noll and R. E. Bland told members of the Wichita Section of the American Chemical Society, at its Eleventh Annual Petroleum Meeting. The speakers represented Houdry Process Corporation, pioneer engineering, research and service organization in the field of catalytic cracking.

Mr. Noll, manager of the project analysis division of Houdry, presented the salient features of the small scale integral TCC unit, which is an engineering development based on the successful operation of thirty-four large scale TCC cat crackers in major refineries throughout the United States.

Hill Rejoins City Chemical

Milton E. Hill has returned to the sales promotion staff of the City Chemical Corporation, New York, after four years' service in the Navy.

George Mann & Co. Adds Beattie to Sales Staff

Wesley Beattie, recently discharged as a Major in the Army Service Forces, has joined the sales department of the George Mann & Co., chemicals distributor, Providence, R. I. He will make his headquarters at the company's plant in Stoneham, Mass.

Interchemical Acquires R-B-H Dispersions, Inc.

R-B-H Dispersions, Inc., will become the R-B-H Dispersions division of the Interchemical Corporation, New York, on July 1. The transfer involves a corporate revision only and present operational policy and personnel will not be affected.

Sulphuric Plant For Argentina

A new sulphuric acid plant in Argentina will have an estimated output in 1946 of 6,600 tons. The plant will utilize sulphur dioxide flue gases from a zinc blende roaster.

Laboratories' Role In Industry Viewed

Technical and scientific men must assume greater responsibility in presenting industry's views on technical matters before, and in cooperation with government groups, H. J. Wollner, president of the American Conditioning House, Boston, and former consulting chemist to the Secretary of the Treasury, told the semi-annual meeting of the American Council of Commercial Laboratories in session at the Statler hotel, Boston, last week. Commercial Laboratories are especially well qualified, the speaker said, to represent industry, now commonly handled by lawyers.

Dr. Roger W. Truesdail, president of the Truesdail Laboratories, Los Angeles, reported for a committee on the formation of a Pacific Coast section of the Council. Final steps by the Council's seven Pacific Coast members are expected to form this new section soon.

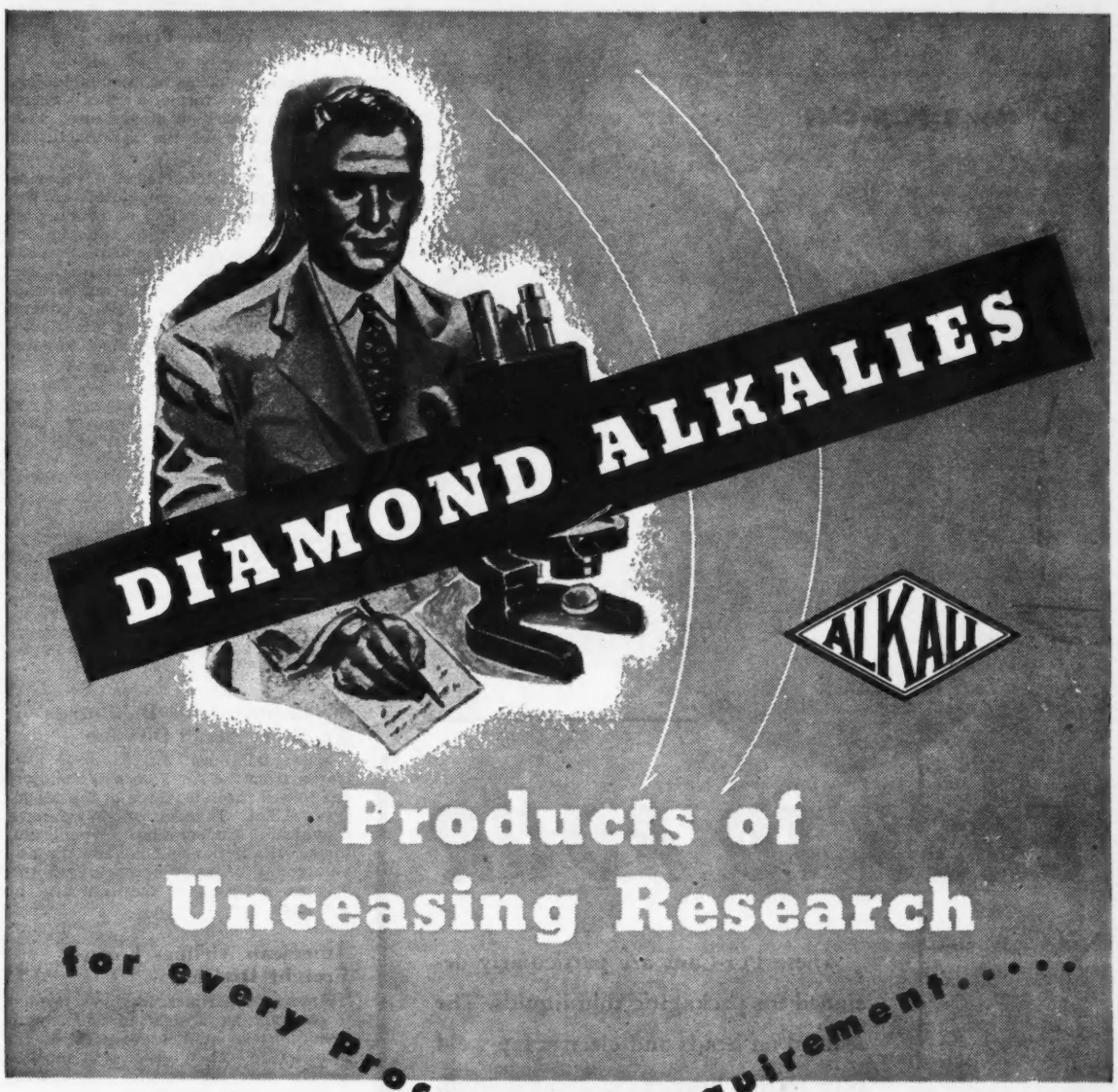
J. C. Green, of the Department of Commerce, requested cooperation of the Council members in the development of the department's activities in the aid of industry and business.

Mallinckrodt Develops Paper Slime Control

The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, has developed a new form of pyridyl mercuric acetate for use in the control of slime in paper mills. According to the company, an ounce of the material is all that is required for five to fifteen tons, dry weight, of paper pulp, the amount depending upon the local conditions and the extent and severity of the infestation by slime-forming organisms.

Salt Output Off

Salt sold or used by producers in 1945 amounted 15,394,141 tons compared with 15,717,171 tons in 1944 according to the Bureau of Mines. Statistics revealed that in 1945 the total produced by the method of open pans or grainers was 944,612 tons; vacuum pans, 2,001,373 tons; solar, 442,112 tons; pressed blocks, 242,632 tons; rock, 3,410,929 tons; pressed blocks, 94,811 tons. Salt in brine (sold or used as such), 8,257,672 tons.



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Penna. Salt Advances Penfield and Beldin

Appointment of Walker Penfield as manager of manufacturing of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has been announced by Y. F. Hardcastle, vice-president in charge of manufacturing. Mr. Penfield formerly was works manager, a position discontinued in a reorganization of the manufacturing department.

Walker Penfield

Claude S. Beldin, regional superintendent, has been appointed to the newly created position of production manager. Mr. Beldin will be in charge of production control, overall supervision and responsibility for production, works storage and preparation for shipment of all products, except those produced by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington.

Henry G. Meyer, formerly assistant to the works manager, was named assistant to the production manager, and Russell E. Cushing, director of chemical engineering, now reports to W. F. Mitchell, superintendent of the Wyandotte, Mich., plant.

Mr. Penfield came to Pennsalt from General Chemical Company in 1928. He started in the Development and Research Department, becoming manager of engineering in 1932 and works manager in 1943. Mr. Beldin graduated with a BS degree in chemistry at Villanova College and joined Pennsalt in 1926.

Wyandotte Adds Bahlburg To Mich. Alkali Division

John Bahlburg Jr., recently released from the Air Forces as a major, has joined the sales force of the Michigan. Alkali Division of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich. His duties will include the development of sales contacts for the organic program of the company in the East.

American Airlines Forms Freight Division

American Airlines, Inc., has formed a contract air freight division, with headquarters at Roosevelt Field, St. Joseph, Mo. The division will specialize in carrying freight on a non-schedule plane load basis.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Names Duncan to Sales Post

Robert L. Duncan, recently released from the Army, has been appointed Albany, N. Y., district sales manager for Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, a unit of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. The company's new Albany office is located at 50 State street.

Turton Joins Haas Bros.

Wilfred E. Turton, formerly associated with the Barrett division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has been placed in charge of the chemical department of Haas Bros., importers and exporters, New York.

Leach Retires from du Pont

Charles H. Leach, senior sales representative in the New York area for the plastics department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has retired after forty years with the company.

Explosives Regulations Changed by Coast Guard

OPD Washington Bureau

Several changes in the regulations of the Coast Guard pertaining to the transportation or storage of explosives or other dangerous articles or substances, and combustible liquids on board vessels, have been issued by the agency, effective June 14.

The amendments relate to subchapter N of the general regulations and affect sections 146.04-5, which lists explosives and other dangerous articles and combustible liquids; 146.22-100, covering the classification of inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, and 146.27-100, covering the classification of hazardous articles.

Bell Laboratories Names Bown Research Head

Dr. Ralph Bown has been named director of research by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, succeeding Dr. M. J. Kelly, who will continue as executive vice-president. Dr. Bown has been associated with the organization since 1919 and has been assistant director of research since 1944.

Fritz Gets Merit Medal

William H. Fritz, of the Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has been awarded the Medal of Merit for his services to the Navy during the war in work on underwater sound-detection devices.

Burrell and Neidig Form Chemical Consulting Firm

Burrell & Neidig has been organized in New York as an industrial chemical consulting firm by Harry Burrell, formerly director of research at the Garfield, N. J., laboratories of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, and C. P. Neidig, formerly in charge of the market research and technical service group of the same firm.

The new company plans to consult on formaldehyde and its uses, plastics and their materials, protective coatings and research administration for the chemical and allied fields.

Rowley & Sons Representing General Mills Chemical Div.

George A. Rowley & Sons, Philadelphia, has been appointed sales representative for the chemical division of General Mills Inc., Minneapolis, for the territory of metropolitan Philadelphia; Pennsylvania, west of Harrisburg; Delaware, exclusive of Wilmington; Maryland, and the state of New Jersey, south of, and including Trenton.

Monsanto Holders to Vote On Increasing Common Stock

Stockholders of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, will meet in that city July 23 to vote on a proposal to increase authorized common stock from 2,000,000 shares, $10 par value, to 6,000,000, $5 par, and issue three shares of new common for each of the 1,267,868 shares now outstanding.

Trade Briefs

Shell Chemical Company, is erecting a cooling tower at its Los Angeles plant at a cost of $59,000.

Yardley of London, Inc., New York, has appointed David J. Stewart Jr. assistant sales manager.

International Parfumeurs & Oils Corporation, has been organized in New York with offices at 521 Fifth avenue.

Klipfel Manufacturing Company, machinery manufacturer, Chicago, has been purchased by Economy Pumps, Inc., Hamilton, Ohio.

Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., is releasing methyl and n-amyl esters of 2.4-D acid, and the morphine sale of 2,4-D acid for formulation research purposes only.

Reeves International, Inc., has been formed in New York as an export and import firm. Hazard R. Reeves is president, and offices are at 10 East Fifty-second street.

National Research Corporation, Boston, has elected as a director Ralph E. Thompson, chairman of the board of the Reed-Prentice Company, machinery supplier, Worcester, Mass.

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Continued from page 4

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COLCHICUM SEED—5 bgs, Peek & Velsor
CORNMINT OIL—1 dm, Amoringen-Haebler, Inc
CORNSILK—31 bls, R J Prentiss & Co
COTTON LINTERS—980 bls, Lush Cotton Product Co; 2,517 bls, Simmons Co; 112 bls, Heyman Co, Inc; 629 bls, New England Waste Co
CUMIN SEED—84 bgs, E Meer & Co; 84 bgs, Max Van Pels; 84 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—246 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co; 456 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels
DIVI-DIVI—465 bgs, Curacao Trading Co; 6,892 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
DYES, ANILINE—93 bbls, Geigy Co, Inc; 8 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co; 11 dms, Foreign Shipping Service Co
EUCALYPTUS OIL—1 cs, Schimmel & Co
FENNEL SEED—100 bgs, W E Martin & Co
FILTER PAPER—23 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co
FLAXSEED—1,911 tons, Commodity Credit Co
FLEASEED—20 bgs, Peek & Velsor
FUEL OIL—500,660 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J; 64,199 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp
FULLERS EARTH—200 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro
GARNET LAC—250 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co; 50 bgs, Ralli Bros
GENTIAN ROOT—38 bls, R J Prentiss & Co; 190 bls, S B Penick & Co; 129 bls, E Meer & Co
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
GINGER—699 bgs; grass oil, 9 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
GLUCOSE—59 cks, E Lang, Inc; 800 bgs
GLUESTOCK—236 bls, Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney
GREAVES—1,191 cks, Weaver & Hugi
GUARANA—30 cs, Geismar Co
GYPSUM—11,238 tons, United States Gypsum Co
HENBANE LEAVES—28 bgs, S B Penick & Co
IPECAC ROOT—33 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
JALAP ROOT—62 bgs, W E Martin & Co
JASMIN OIL—2 cs, Tombarel Products Corp
KARAYA GUM—66 bgs, Max Van Pels; 66 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co; 822 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
LAVENDER FLOWERS—34 bls E Meer & Co; 20 bls, Peek & Velsor
LEMON OIL—20 cs, Geo Luaders & Co, 13 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
LIME JUICE—50 ctns, 26 cs, Maxfield & McLeer, Inc
LOCUST BEAN GUM—50 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co; 150 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co; 100 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
MAGNESITE, CALCINED—2,676 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp
MANGROVE BARK—5,490 bgs, Barkey Importing Co; 631 bgs, Sax Cutch Corp
MANIOC FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co; 10,867 bgs, Anasae Corp; 3,543 bgs, National City Bank; 10,900 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc; 1,600 bgs, Advance Chemical Co
MASTIC GUM—20 cs, S B Penick & Co; 8 cs, Demosthenes Costalos
MENTHOL—25 cs, Berlage Co; 50 tins, Paul A Dunkel & Co
MICA—21 cs, Chase National Bank Trust Co; 93 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co; 48 cs, William Brand; 310 cs, J F Garneau; 167 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp; 212 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels; 706 cs, Cornelis & Suhr; 38 cs, American Mica Co; 925 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co; 41 cs, S Cussel; 3 cs, Western Trading Co; 64 cs, American Mica Works; 910 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Inc; 500 cs, Schwab Bros Corp; 1,335 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co; 38 cs, National City Bank
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, F B Ross Co
MYROBALANS—322 bgs, Vermily & Co; 2,560 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
MYRRH GUM—14 bgs, S B Penick & Co
OITICICA OIL—242 dms, A J Schwartz; 247 dms, L N Jackson & Co; 988 dms, Murray Oil Products Co
OLIVE OIL—138 dms, Balbo Oil Co; 321 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co; 1,627 dms
OLIBANUM GUM—134 bgs, S B Penick & Co; 100 cs, 100 bgs, E Meer & Co
OPIUM—7 cs, Barr Shipping Co
ORANGE OIL—62 cs, Fritzsche Bros
OURICURY WAX—152 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co; 597 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp; 487 bgs, W R Grace & Co; 213 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co; 154 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros; 144 bgs, Davies Irwin, Ltd; 144 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Inc; 63 bgs, Cornelius Products Co
OXGALLS—13 cs, Lenke & Co; 8 trcs, Armour & Co
PALMAROSA OIL—4 pots, Volkart Bros
PAPAIN—26 cs, Brasilian Warrent Co, Inc; 6 half chests, S B Penick & Co; 8 cs, R J Prentiss & Co
PAPRIKA—400 bgs, Juan Sarraf
PENDARE GUM—153 bls, H A Astlett & Co; 78 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co
PEPPERMINT OIL—34 cs, Centflor Mfg Co
PERILLO GUM—254 bgs, H A Astlett & Co; 58 cs, 133 bgs, Chicle Development Co
PETITGRAIN OIL—45 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—456,104 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J—61,811 bbls, Imperial Oil, Ltd; 103,789 bbls, United Service Oil Co
POPPYSEED—90 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc
POTASH CHLORATE—768 cans, International Selling Corp
PUMICE STONE—387 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—500 bls, S B Penick & Co; 350 bls, McLaughlin, Gormley & King; 125 bls, Allaire, Woodward & Co; 2,411 bls, United States Commercial Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—500 bgs, Vermilye & Co; 10,425 bgs, Continental Grain Co; 5,049 bgs, International Products Co
QUICKSILVER—150 flasks, Metal Traders, Inc; 100 flasks, Leghorn Trading Co
RAPESEED—300 bgs, Hinton & Co
RED LEAD—1,000 kgs
REFUSELAC—765 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros; 250 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co
ROSIN—2,455 cs, Continental Commodity Corp; 1,200 dms
SAFFRON—20 bgs
ROSEWOOD OIL—12 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co; 100 bgs, Geo Luaders & Co; oil, 15 cs, Volkart Bros; 9 cs, Givaudan-Delawanna; 18 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
SAPONINA—42 cs, W R Grace & Co
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—4 bls, Peek & Velsor
SEEDLAC—400 bgs, P N Rowe; 1,000 bgs, The Montross Corp; 250 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co; 200 bgs, Mac Lac Co
SENNA LEAVES—56 bls, R J Prentiss & Co; 42 bls; siftings, 13 bls, Bank of London & South America
SHARK LIVER OIL—14 dms, American Home Products Co; 8 dms, The Borden Co; 3 dms, National Oil Products Co; 23 dms, National City Bank
SHELLAC—575 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co; 1,329 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co; 25 bgs, The Parks Co; 200 bgs, Mac Lac Co; 300 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp; 200 bgs, P N Rowe; 198 bgs, Commercial National Bank Trust Co; 562 bgs, Chase National Bank; 50 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co
SIENNA EARTH—170 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co
SQUILLS—140 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co
STORAX—24 cs, Corn Exchange Bank
TALC—17,157 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Inc
TANKAGE—4,104 bgs, Ralston Purina Co; 4,982 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
TANNING MATERIAL—3,320 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, American Key Products Co; 1,666 bgs, Moringstar-Nicol, Inc
THEOBROMINE—174 cs, Monsanto Chemical Co
THYME LEAVES—50 bls, Corn Exchange Bank; 62 bls, E Meer & Co; 31 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co; 25 bls, J L Hopkins & Co; 141 bgs, Seeck & Kade; 77 bls, Otto Gerdau Co
TONKA BEANS—11 cks, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
TRAGACANTH GUM—783 pkgs, Khosrovschi & Co
TUNGSTEN ORE—545 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Co
TURMERIC—160 bgs, Joensson & Cross; 177 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co; 354 bgs, A G Dunn; 200 bgs, M S Golembeck; 200 bgs, L E Ransom & Co; 200 bgs, A G Dunn
VANILLA BEANS—38 cs, McCormick & Co
WATTLE BARK—1,679 bls, American Dyewood Co; 550 bls, Hammond & Carpenter
WHITING—972 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels
WITHERITE—88½ tons, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co

Baltimore Imports

COTTON LINTERS—398 bls, Seidner Corp
DILLSEED—170 bgs, W G Scarlett & Co
TURMERIC—172 bgs, W G Scarlett & Co

Boston Imports

MANIOC FLOUR—1,000 bgs, F R Dolan, jr
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,482 bgs, International Products Corp

Chicago Imports

GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite Co
REFUSELAC—370 bgs, Bradshaw-Praeger & Co
SHELLAC—600 bgs, First National Bank

Detroit Imports

GLYCERIN—110 dms, Reichhold Chemical, Inc

Norfolk Imports

BONES—5,900 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,788 bgs, International Products Corp; 10,555 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co; 14,186 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co

Philadelphia Imports

ARABIC GUM—1,000 bgs, Pine Bros
BERYL ORE—500 bgs, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp
BONES—3,105 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank; 1,684 bgs, Baugh & Sons Co
CANARY SEED—790 bgs, Kuiper & Bolle; 1,667 bgs, R T French Co
GLYCERIN—105 dms, Bristol Myers Co; 780 demj, Sharp & Dohme; 313 demj, L Pasternak; 79 dms, Acine Products International, Ltd
MANGANESE ORE—3,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co
MENTHOL—100 cs, Vick Chemical Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,380 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co; 2,514 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
SHELLAC—500 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co
SODA CAUSTIC—80 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co
VANILLA BEANS—81 cs, Camex Co
YLANG-YLANG OIL—1 cs, M Cortizas & Co

San Francisco Imports

SHARK LIVER OIL—13 dms, Wilbur Ellis & Co; 38 dms, Technical Fisheries & Co

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	No. 8	No. 12	No. 16	No. 20	No. 24	No. 32	No. 64
Flash Point, Clev.°F.	315	340	360	380	435	500	540
Viscosity 100°F. SSU	358	3390	5425	17160	49750	167500	347600
Viscosity 210°F. SSU	52	154	210	528	1060	3065	6075
Viscosity Index	71	75	80	100	104	115	119
Pour Point °F.	—30	—5	0	10	20	40	55
Solid Point °F.	—35	—10	—5	5	15	35	50
Gravity, API	35.4	32.0	31.0	29.8	27.9	26.0	25.0
Spec. Gravity	.8478	.8654	.8708	.8772	.8877	.8984	.9042
Lbs. Per Gallon	7.059	7.206	7.251	7.305	7.392	7.481	7.529
Molecular Weight	370	530	600	700	900	1200	1500
Neut. Number	.10	.10	.10	.05	.02	.01	.01
Sap. Number	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Carbon %	0	0	0	0	0	.01	.02
Sulphur %	.01	.01	.01	.02	.02	.02	.04
Sligh Oxidation Test	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Color ASTM (Max.)	1½	1½	1½	2	2	2	2
Dielectric Strength	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000

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Advanced by Diamond Alkali Co.

Fred W. Fraley (left), formerly vice-president-director of sales for Diamond Alkali Company, Pittsburgh, has been named vice-president-sales and will assume additional management responsibilities, and W. H. McConnell has been appointed director of sales for the company.

Management Group Names Packaging Division Head

E. A. Throckmorton, president of the Container Testing Laboratories, Chicago, has been named vice-president in charge of packaging of the American Management Association. His duties include direction of the association's packaging divison, supervision of packaging meetings and handling of research and publications of the association at the annual Packaging Exposition.

Denmark Blocked Accounts Released by Treasury Dept.

OPD Washington Bureau

The Treasury Department has announced that Denmark has been added to the list of countries whose blocked accounts may be released under the certification procedure of General License No. 95. This action was taken after an exchange of letters between the Danish Minister of Commerce, Trade and Shipping and the Treasury Department, similar to those written in connection with the defrosting of the countries previously named in the license. Copies of the letters are available at the Federal Reserve Banks of New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

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Dr. Raubenheimer received honorary doctor's degrees from six pharmaceutical schools and was a member of many pharmaceutical organizations. From 1919 to 1926 he was a member of the New York State Board of Pharmacy, and he was former chairman of an international committee on pharmaceutical nomenclature. He taught at the New Jersey College of Pharmacy for ten years.

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Mr. Suhl started with the company in 1903 as a chemist and later became superintendent of the calcining department at the Bayonne, N. J., works. He was assigned to the development and research division in 1922, was named assistant manager of nickel sales in 1929, and manager in 1932.

Dr. Louis Martin, honorary director of the Pasteur Institute and co-discoverer of diphtheria serum, died in Paris June 13. He was eighty-two years old.

Dr. Elmer A. Sheets, retired pharmaceutical manufacturer, died in Yonkers, N. Y., June 7. He was eighty-four years old. Dr. Sheets founded the Denver Chemical Manufacturing Company, Denver, Col., in 1893, and moved the firm to New York in 1900.

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Fertilizer Meeting

—Continued from page 3

Agricultural Experiment Station, because that is needed to save agriculture, which in turn must support the nation. Intelligent capable scientific handling is essential to the maintenance of soil fertility and to the development of ideas on the part of farmers. The task is to educate those who use the soil. More efficient use of less acreage is desirable, but more plant-food and organics must be put in the soil than are taken out by crops. Larger agricultural production is needed. This requires the use of more fertilizer. So, the fertilizer industry and the farmer and the soil and plant scientists must all work together. All life depends on the quantity and quality of soil fertility.

A review of the world food situation was given by James A. Stillwell, adviser on supplies for war areas, in the Department of State. Optimism in liberated countries brought underestimates of their needs. There was everywhere a rush to get back to prewar eating habits. These, plus depletion of United States stocks of grain for cattle feeding, laid a heavy task on all food grain sources and their quotas are not being met.

The United States has shipped out 29,000,000 tons of food and coal—essential to the restoration of production and transportation—since V-Day. Its coal shipments have averaged as daily as they did yearly before the war. But, the problem is still big. Many people will be out of grain by June 30. Some 800,000,000 are getting far too little for the proper maintenance of life. An improvement in world crops is indicated this year, but the total will not be more than 75 percent of needs. The problem must be tackled with every possible facility.

Addressing the annual dinner, Hugh Craig, editor of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, emphasized the necessity and desirability of recognizing that the economy of private enterprise is a matter of triple aspect—commercial, social, and political—and that, if private enterprise is to make its full case to the public, it must make good on its responsibilities in social economy, furnish proper service in commercial economy, and be vigilant and militant in matters of political economy.

The opportunists of other systems of economy thrive on the failure of private enterprise, which derive its self-satisfaction and its refusal to make its position clear to the public where faced with obvious realities. Calling everything disagreeable a "red" or "communistic" movement does much harm Mr. Craig said, by diverting attention from the actual activities of such groups. Private enterprise must go to the public with frank admission and factual explanations of its shortcomings, seeking cooperation from business ownership, management, and labor and from producer, distributor, and consumer toward the attainment of the theoretical and potential benefits of its economy.

New Activities

Chairman Lockwood made several suggestions of new activities. These included (1) an annual award of merit for true fertilizer production contributing to agricultural progress; (2) development of a soil improvement foundation; (3) organized visits to the offices and laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture. He also advocated the establishment by private enterprise of high-analysis superphosphate plants in the Southeast or Midsouth.

With various new activities in view, the budget committee, through R. L. King, chairman, recommended that the 1946-7 budget be $215,000, compared with $185,000 in the past year, of which $13,000 was not used. No change in the rate of dues was asked. The committee reported the association's reserves to amount to $143,715.67. Its recommendation was approved.

The association's certificate of incorporation was amended to meet changes in the official setup, the eight objects and powers bring restated. The number of directors also was increased.

A total membership of 430 was reported by Leon H. Davis, chairman of the committee having that matter in hand.

A memorial report, presented by Robert S. Coke and received by the assemblage standing, told of the death of eleven members of firms in the membership and of thirty-two others—educators, governmental workers, former members of the industry, and members of the families of current members.

Several recommendations of expressions of gratitude and appreciation were adopted at the suggestion of officers and committee chairmen. At the annual dinner, Toastmaster Weller Noble presented an elegant gold wristwatch to H. B. Baylor as a testimony of the appreciation of the directors and other members of his services as president from 1942 to 1945. A beautiful wristwatch was presented also to Mrs. Baylor in appreciation of her "lending" of her husband to the services of the organization.

Officers and Directors

The association will introduce, July 1, innovation of having a full-time paid president. He is Maurice H. Lockwood, recently with the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, West Springfield, Mass., and chairman of the N.F.A. board of directors during the past year. Mr. Lockwood will have his office in the association's headquarters in Washington.

D. S. Murph, counsel for the association, has been continued in the office of secretary-treasurer.

The new chairman of the board of directors is Weller Noble, of the Pacific Guano Company, Berkeley, Cal.; the vice-chairman is R. L. King, of the Georgia Fertilizer Company, Valdosta, Ga.

On the recommendation of the nominating committee, headed by E. E. Meguschar, all but one of the retiring class of directors were re-elected for another three-year term. Several vacancies in all classes were filled, bringing the number of directors up to twenty-nine.

The full membership of the board is as follows (parenthetical numbers indicate districts represented, names without numbers are directors at large):—

Class of 1947:—J. A. Chuska, the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, West Springfield, Mass.; Robert S. Cope, Reliance Fertilizer Company, Savannah, Ga.; Leon H. Davis, Southern Cotton Oil Compan, New Orleans; S. F. Elwood (10), Farmers Fertilizer Company, Columbus, Ohio; E. B. Helgeson (11), Magnolia Fertilizer Company, Seattle, Wash.; R. L. King (6), Georgia Fertilizer Company, Valdosta, Ga.; H. A. Parker (8), Sylacauga Fertilizer Company, Sylacauga, Ala.; C. D. Shallenberger (9), Shreveport Fertilizer Works, Shreveport, La.; B. T. Truitt (3), Worcester Fertilizer Works, Snow Hill, Md.; W. L. Waring (7), Lyons Fertilizer Company, Tampa, Fla.

Class of 1948:—H. B. Baylor, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago; James W. Dean (8), Knoxville Fertilizer Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. H. Epting (5), Epting Distributing Company, Leesville, S. C.; N. E. Harman (9), Meridian Fertilizer Factory, Hattiesburg, Miss.; C. E. Martin (10), Miami Fertilizer Company, Dayton, Ohio; John A. Miller, Price Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. T. Prindeville, Swift & Co., Chicago; Y. O. Reed, Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark.; E. S. Russell (1), Old Deerfield Fertilizer Company, South Deerfield, Mass.; Lionel Weil (4), Weil's Fertilizer Works, Goldsboro, N. C.

Class of 1949:—F. N. Bridgers (4), Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.; W. H. Gordon (2), Chamberlin & Barclay, Inc., Cranberry, N. J.; L. D. Hand (6), Pelham Phosphate Company, Pelham, Ga.; W. Newton Long (3), Miller Chemical & Fertilizer Corporation, Baltimore; Weller Noble (12), Pacific Guano Company, Berkeley, Cal.; John E. Powell, Smith Agricultural Chemical Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. E. Totman, Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore; Louis Ware, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago; M. W. Whipple (1), Olds & Whipple, Inc., Hartford, Conn.

Spencer

YOUR NEW SOURCE OF VITAL CHEMICALS

Spencer Chemical Company works at Pittsburg, Kans., where tremendous quantities of chemicals were produced for war—now stands ready to serve Industry and Agriculture.

Serving Industry and Agriculture

From the heart of the agricultural Mid-West—where corn, wheat and cotton meet—Spencer Chemical Company is prepared to supply industry and agriculture with vital chemicals. To help America produce more food for a starving world and still maintain our own high standard of living, Spencer will have available for sale during the 1946-1947 fertilizer season *Anhydrous Ammonia* and fertilizer *Ammonium Nitrate*. Our Pittsburg, Kansas, works is currently producing at the rate of 174,000 tons per year of fertilizer Ammonium Nitrate, together with substantial quantities of Anhydrous Ammonia.

Soon, Spencer will also be an easily available source of ammoniating solutions, methanol, liquid carbon dioxide, dry ice, industrial nitric acid and allied chemicals serving American Industry and Agriculture.

Spencer Chemical COMPANY

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Agricultural Chemicals

Market conditions have continued tight in agricultural chemicals during the past week. Trade rumors of prospective higher prices for sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate combined with the indefinite status of OPA have probably been responsible for the delay in announcing contract prices for future delivery. Labor disputes have interferred with production of superphosphate and made buying more difficult. Florida pebble phosphate rock has been advanced 40c. a ton and Tennessee brown rock 20c. a ton effective June 19. From present indications, the overall situation in inventories is rather gloomy for the start of a new fertilizer season.

In the insecticides and fungicides, the recent advance in copper and lead quotations has placed a squeeze on production of copper sulphate, lead arsenate and other chemicals containing these metals as OPA has not granted a corresponding advance to date. About the only items in fair supply are cryolite and pyrethrum. Rotenone bearing roots have been advanced 3c. a pound by OPA effective June 18.

Exports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials in February, 1946, were almost two and three-quarters times as large as they were in February, 1945. Totaling 131,000 tons with a stated valuation of $2,927,000, they were the largest shipments for any previous February of record except 1930 and 1936, and were 18 percent larger than for the February five-year average, 1935-1939, according to The National Fertilizer Association.

In the eleven months, July through May, of this fertilizer year, tag sales totaled 8,060,000 equivalent tons and were 10 percent higher than for the same period of 1944-45 and 17 percent ahead of the same period of 1943-44. The southern states increased 7 percent and 12 percent over the corresponding periods of one and two years ago, respectively, and the Midwest showed increases of 23 percent and 46 percent respectively.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—April production from coke-oven operations declined 22.8 percent from March, according to the Bureau of Mines. The total registered 94,443,048 pounds, compared with 122,374,826 pounds in March. Total output from January 1 through April amounted to 361,015,253 pounds against 528,771,685 pounds for the corresponding period in 1945. Stocks on April 30 were down to 30,-351,505 pounds, a decline of 26.4 percent. On March 31, stocks were 41,-220,772 pounds and on April 30, 1945, the supply was 57,547,920 pounds.

Bone Meal—Shortage of stocks has restricted trading. The exceedingly low packing-house production has kept the market almost bare of supplies.

Castor Pomace—Labor difficulties have curtailed output and delayed shipments to consumers who hold contracts.

Dried Blood—Limited packing-house production has kept the supply continually below the demand limit. Scarcely any activity was revealed in the open market.

Fish Scrap—According to late reports from Baltimore, the menhaden catch off the Florida coast has not been very satisfactory and has averaged below seasonal expectations. The northern regions have not been given a fair test as the fleets have only been out a few days. It looks as though most of the production will be shipped to midwestern points where it will be ground into meal and passed on to assist the feed trade. The recent advance in ceiling prices will limit the amount to be used for fertilizer.

Hoof Meal—In too short supply to permit any market activity at present. Not much chance of improvement until packing-house production increases.

Soda Nitrate — Stocks short with more demand than supply. Stringency in soda ash having a restricting influence on domestic production. Imported material has moved into consuming channels on arrival.

Tankage—Importations from South America amounted to 9,087 bags last week. This material along with 1,198 greave cakes was said to be for feeding purposes. Minimum domestic production has contributed very little relief to the market shortage.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Fertilizer Tag Sales: May

	Equivalent tons — May 1946	May 1945	Jan.-May 1946
Virginia	41,956	55,296	414,276
North Carolina	51,701	81,478	1,152,031
South Carolina	44,330	37,800	636,890
Georgia	50,734	34,745	867,998
Florida	88,363	71,513	456,713
Alabama	52,500	29,500	638,150
Tennessee	31,998	37,575	209,892
Arkansas	13,350	15,750	112,550
Louisiana	11,975	11,550	127,506
Texas	21,900	15,200	192,741
Oklahoma	1,100	300	25,098
Total South	405,107	390,709	4,833,845
Indiana	50,714	33,466	252,954
Illinois	38,250	20,964	158,908
Kentucky	21,990	33,075	221,221
Missouri	3,966	2,870	150,142
Kansas	245	.....	15,607
Total Midwest	114,659	90,375	798,832
Grand total	519,766	481,084	5,632,677

For Late Market Developments. See Page 4

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Figures made available by the Department of Commerce reveal that February exports were about five times larger than those recorded for the same month last year. The total was 56,228 tons and included 13,720 tons of high grade hard rock, 22,142 tons of land pebble and 20,366 tons of other grades. In February, 1945, total exports registered 11,498 tons. OPA has granted an advance of 40c. a ton on Florida pebble and 20c. a ton on Tennessee brown rock effective June 19.

Superphosphate — Normal superphosphate production in April was the highest on record, exceeding the October, 1945, peak production by a small margin, according to the Bureau of the Census. Output was 7 percent above March and 21 percent ahead of April, 1945. The total registered 695,104 tons, compared with a revised total of 647,-552 tons in March. Production of concentrated in April was 24,798 tons against a revised total of 25,636 tons in the preceding month and 20,632 tons in April, 1945. Total disposition last April was also at a new high, the continued rise in plant consumption more than offsetting the slight decrease in shipments. Stocks of normal 18 percent at the end of April were 425,347 tons, concentrated 45 percent 36,940 tons and 1,733 tons of wet base, against a revised total of 580,962 tons of normal, 36,026 tons of concentrated and 4,103 tons of wet base on March 31. February exports of normal superphosphate were 13,250 tons against 4,142 tons for the same month in 1945. Exports of concentrated amounted to 14,178 tons compared with 6,342 tons for the corresponding month last year.

Potashes

February exports of muriate amounted to 8,782 tons, compared with 7,070 tons for the same month last year. Exports of other grades of potash were 3,462 tons against 1,395 tons for February, 1945. Current demand is heavy with producers awaiting the assignment of allocations. Shipments can be made up to 20 percent maximum of the amount shipped for the same period last year if stocks are available. Transportation at present is somewhat spotty, but averaging fair.

Insecticides

Progress is being made slowly in increasing supplies of coaltar insecticide chemicals. Production of all the copper and lead chemicals has been subjected to a squeeze because the base prices have advanced with no proportionate increase in chemical quotations to date. No new developments have been recorded in regard to bringing in arsenic from Sweden. Rotenone roots

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RED MURIATE
OF POTASH

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MIDWESTERN SALES OFFICE... 612 Lehman Building, Peoria, Ill.
SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE... Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Ga.

are expected to arrive late this month from the upper Amazon unless shipping difficulties are encountered. Cryolite and pyrethrum were among the few items in free supply.

Calcium arsenate production in April was placed at 3,256,000 pounds by the Census Bureau. The revised March production was 1,610,000 pounds.

Lead arsenate output in April registered 8,665,000 pounds compared with a revised total of 8,755,000 pounds in March.

Sabadilla seed activated ground with lime was reported in limited supply with production practically limited to three producers. Prices were quoted from 35c. to 50c. a pound in barrels, depending upon the seller.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Sulphur shipments have been made in satisfactory volume both by rail and by sea. Stocks are adequate to meet requirements with demand active for home and export. The Argentine government has established importation quotas this year which include 24,000 tons sulphur, according to Comtelburo Ltd. Pyrites has moved chiefly to regular contract consumers. Prices were unchanged.

Atomic Research

—Continued from page 5

mechanism and growth of normal and abnormal tissues and all plant and animal functions.

The availability of radioisotopes, means of requesting, and arrangements for their allocation and distribution are now being announced in technical detail in the publications of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Briefly, the procedure follows:—

a) All requests must be initiated from accredited research groups or educational institutions.

b) All requests will be initially received by the Isotopes Branch, Research Division, Manhattan District, P. O. Box E, Oak Ridge, Tenn., where a technical review will be initiated on each request in regard to all technical questions arising betwen the supplier and the applicant.

c) Each request will then be referred to the Allocation Subcommittee, which will have the responsibility of advising on the allocation and distribution of isotopes according to the scientific value of the proposed research. The subcommittee will operate under the supervision of the Advisory Policy Committee which was nominated by the National Academy of Sciences.

d) Requests for material for use in humans will be referred to a subcommittee on human applications which will have final veto power on any distribution suggested for human applications.

e) Small "panels of consultants" in a number of specialized fields of possible applications of isotopes will be appointed to afford advice as deemed necessary on scientific matters connected with requests.

f) Effective liaison will be established between the Manhattan project technical groups and the associated advisory groups whose functions are described.

A reasonable charge will be made for all isotopes to cover the "out-of-pocket" costs to the United States resulting from the additional production incurred by non-project distribution. Prices will be determined on the basis of projected routine production processes.

Chemical and pharmaceutical products imported by Belgium in 1945 amounted to 37,743 metric tons. Exports of these materials in 1945 totaled 54,116 tons.

Spencer Chemical Takes

—Continued from page 3

ice, refrigeration ammonia, industrial anhydrous ammonia, technical grade ammonium nitrate, nitric acid and, particularly for agriculture, ammoniating solutions and fertilizer ammonium nitrate. The Jayhawk works has production capacity in excess of 300 tons per 24 hour-day of anhydrous ammonia and 300 tons daily of ammonium nitrate solution.

During the period that rehabilitation of areas devastated by the war exist, the company will concentrate

Kenneth Spencer

on the manufacture of ammonium nitrate and anhydrous ammonia. In addition to the principal works near Pittsburg, the company will operate two ammonium nitrate graining plants—one near Parsons, Kans. and a second near McGregor, Tex. The fertilizer ammonium nitrate produced at these points will be distributed by the company in carload lots through established distribution channels. The company will maintain its own selling organization with headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri. Joe E. Culpepper, formerly general sales manager for Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corporation, New York, is director of sales of the fertilizer division of the company.

The Jayhawk Ordnance Works was built and operated under a prime contract with the Military Chemical Works, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Company. That corporation is continuing its peacetime operation under the name of the Spencer Chemical Company.

Born and educated in Mississippi, Mr. Culpepper continued his contacts with Southern industry and agriculture by accepting the position of commercial agronomist with Synthetic Nitrogen Products immediately upon graduation from Mississippi State College in 1929. The year 1932-33 found Mr. Culpepper field representative in Mississippi and Arkansas for the Farm Loan Division of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company. The next eleven years Mr. Culpepper was with the fertilizer division of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, as salesman, assistant district sales manager and district sales manager for the Delta district. He rejoined Synthetic Nitrogen Products September 1, 1944.

OPA Paper Products Branch Gets New Head

OPD Washington Bureau

Robert F. Nelson, formerly president and general manager of the Glassine Paper Company, West Conshohocken, Pa., has been appointed price executive of the paper and paper products price branch of the Office of Price Administration. He succeeds Maurice E. Cody, who has returned to private industry but who will continue to serve OPA as a consultant.

Fuller's Earth Output Shows Gain in 1945

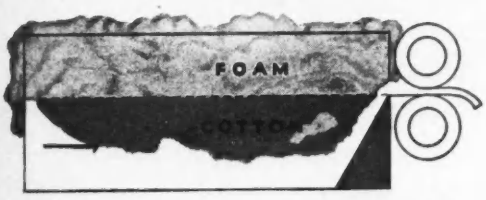
The shipments of fuller's earth in the United States in 1945 totaled 296,363 tons in 1945, according to the Bureau of Mines. This compared with 294,737 tons in 1944 and 247,258 tons in 1943.

ONE OF A SERIES OF PRODUCT PROBLEMS . . . SOLVED WITH A PHOSPHATE

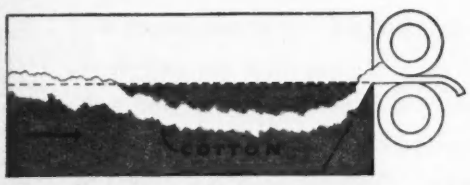
FIREPROOFING RAW COTTON

A problem of controlled penetration in a continuous process . . .

Without an efficient wetting agent cotton floats on surface all the way to the squeeze rolls. Uniform and effective penetration of fireproofing salts is impossible.



Uncontrolled penetration . . . usually accompanied by wasteful foaming . . . may cause cotton to sink to bottom of tank thereby impeding processing.



Controlled penetration with Victawet 35B produces practically no foaming. Cotton sinks just below surface . . . machine operates at maximum efficiency . . . rejects are eliminated.

Solved with

VICTAWET 35B

Problem—Because raw cotton is hard to wet, surface-active agents or penetrants which work effectively in the presence of fireproofing salts are required. During the war several plants experimented with various penetrants for this type of work. Some proved unsatisfactory because of excessive foam which wasted solution and made working conditions difficult. Others failed to control speed of penetration resulting in imperfectly fireproofed cotton and subsequent rejections.

Solution—Use of Victawet 35B was recommended by Victor's Research Laboratory. In practical tests, proper concentrations of this new Victor surface active agent provided efficient wetting with practically no foaming. Penetration was controlled so that the cotton sank just below the solution surface without collecting at the bottom of the tank. Speed of processing was stepped up as much as 25%. Production was perfect, and uniform results were demonstrated by flame tests on the finished goods.

Many other penetration problems have been solved with Victor surface-active agents. If you have a problem, think first of a phosphate from Victor.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Acute shortage in sizing materials has grown steadily worse and unless supplies of corn, tapioca, and potato starches are increased, it was pointed out, textile and paper mills and other large users may be compelled to shut down shortly. Processors of corn derivatives were said to be in dire need of the grain and face a complete shut down unless supplies of corn are made available by early July. Three processors have discontinued operations and other plants were expected to close at the end of this month. New ceilings on tapioca flour which have been under consideration, were not announced last week. This has delayed the booking of contracts for new crop flour for prompt and nearby shipment from Brazil. Situation in potato starch was without change, with production at a standstill, because of the difficulty of obtaining early potatoes from the South.

Adhesives and isolated proteins made from soy meal or soy flour may be sold at adjustable prices, OPA announced, effective June 10, pending a study to determine how much existing prices may be increased because of higher ceilings recently allowed on soy meal.

Tanners showed little interest in the tanning materials market and were reported to have sizable inventories of most items, except quebracho extract and wattle bark and extract. Because of the short supply of leather, it was indicated that this would eventually curtail the consumption of tanning materials.

An increase of 6 percent in producers prices of tanned leather was authorized by OPA, June 10. This action permits tanners to increase prices on all types of tanned leather whole, cut stock and scrap, except chamois, reptile, aquatic, and ostrich leathers.

Chemicals

Alumina Formate—Demand was for moderate quantities mainly for prompt requirements. Prices were held at current levels.

Bichromates — Preliminary figures place the production of soda bichromate and chromate at 7,837 short tons during April compared with revised totals of 7,777 tons in March. Firm conditions continued to feature this market. Withdrawals against contracts absorbed the bulk of the output and surplus stocks were scarce. Export demand was active with shipments under government restrictions.

Potash, Prussiate—This market was steady under a good consuming demand. Prices were firm.

Soda, Hydrosulphite—Supply situation was tight and the scarcity of cylinders also delayed deliveries. Demand was active against contracts. Quotations were firm.

Sulphonated Oils—Market was firm with supplies scanty. Demand was urgent, with offerings light owing to the scarcity of basic oils. Prices were well maintained for all varieties.

Zinc Dust—Trading was fair. Supplies were easier and adequate to cover demand.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood—Reduced production continued to restrict business. Demand was active, with available supplies scarce. Deliveries against former contracts were delayed with producers making partial shipments to cover immediate requirements. Quotations were firm.

Albumen, Egg—This market was firm at ceilings. Trading was spotty. Supplies were not heavy, but adequate to cover current demand. The scarcity of sugar and other materials has affected the demand for edible grades. Purchases of dried eggs were reported at 15,639,528 pounds at the cost of $16,422,084 during April by the Department of Agriculture.

Dextrin, Corn—Scarcity of supplies continued to restrict business. Production was reported light and delivered against former orders. Demand was urgent. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Egg, Yolk—Trading was light and spasmodic last week. Supply situation has eased to some extent, but prices remain firm at ceilings. Scarcity of other baking materials has curtailed the demand for yolk.

Starch, Corn — Supply conditions have become more acute because of the small supply of corn held by processors and it was stated that the industry faces a complete shutdown during the next month unless corn supplies become available shortly after July 1. Three processors have discontinued operations and others were expected to cease working after the first of next month. The bulk of the starch production was reported moving to suppliers of corn to the processors. Visible corn supply decreased 2,545,000 bushels to 23,905,000 bushels for the week ended June 8, compared with 12,304,000 bushels, a year ago, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. No transactions in cornstarch were reported by the Department of Agriculture during April, while purchases totaled 3,808,000 pounds valued at $161,408 since January 1, 1946.

Starch, Potato—Production has not been resumed, with starch grinders reported still seeking supplies of early potatoes. Alcohol manufacturers have been purchasing potatoes heavily in the South and were said to be overbidding starch makers. Demand for starch continued urgent. Prices were merely nominal at 16c. per pound, carlots at which figure recent business was transacted. Condition of early potatoes on June 1 was reported at a record high of 86 percent, compared with 80 percent last year and the June 1 average of 75 percent, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Tapioca Flour—Announcement of the adjustment of ceilings on tapioca flour which was under consideration by OPA was awaited by the trade. Buying interest for replacements continued active, but business was at a standstill. Reports from Brazil indicated a strong market and shipments were quoted about 2c. per pound above prevailing ceilings. Imports of old crop flour totaled 2,665 bags at New York last week and some 26,910 bags of manioc flour. It was reported that the Brazilian government has stopped granting export licenses for manioc flour and was making a survey of supplies for domestic requirements.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Withdrawals against contracts were in active request. Market was firm at ceilings.

Divi Divi — Trading was quiet, though a good inquiry was noted for shipment. Offerings from primary centers were light and it was said the bulk of the output has been sold ahead. European buyers recently absorbed sizable quantities. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Mangrove Bark — Buying interest was slow and offerings were quite liberal with no takers. Prices were reported easy for shipment. Arrivals totaled 630 bags for delivery on previous contracts.

Myrobalans—Business was inactive last week. Offerings for shipment were offered freely, with tanners showing little interest. Quotations were unchanged and it was stated none too steady.

Quebracho Extract—Arrivals totaled 56,338 bags for delivery at several ports along the Atlantic coast last week against former contracts. Market was firm at ceilings. Tanners showed a good inquiry for nearby replacements.

Wattle Extract—This market was dull, but an active inquiry was reported for bark and extract replacements. Offerings for shipment were scarce and market continued strong at ceilings.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
288.4	288.4	288.5	279.7

(For Current Prices see page 9)

ALBUMENS

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION ACHIEVEMENT

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Toluols

Nitration Toluol
Industrial Pure Toluol

Primary source of many organic, aromatic, intermediate chemicals. Low-boiling, high-solvency solvent and diluent used in the protective coating, rubber, textile and petroleum refining industries.

Xylols

Nitration Xylol (3° Xylol)
Five Degree Xylol
Ten Degree Xylol
Industrial Xylol

Source of chemical intermediates for dye and other industries. Intermediate boiling, aromatic solvent used in the protective coating, rubber, printing, insecticide, vitamin and textile industries.

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Barrett

One of America's Great Basic Businesses

Coaltar Chemicals

Production of coaltar chemicals has started to improve slowly, but it is admitted that it will take several weeks to restore output back to a normal condition. Steel production increased sharply last week, indicating a sizable expansion in the output of coke, a distinctly favorable condition, compared with a month ago. According to trade reports, backlog orders and the pent-up demand of the consuming trades are sufficient to check any loosening up of chemical supplies for several months ahead. Some producers are refusing to accept new business for delivery this year. Contract deliveries are going forward on a prorata basis in the basic crudes, intermediates and dyestuffs. Producers of coaltar may apply to OPA for an adjustment of prices on account of the advance in fuel, according to an amendment to MPR 447 effective June 18.

According to the Tariff Commission, total imports in 1945 of coaltar intermediates amounted to 703,000 pounds, valued at $215,000. Imports in that year were much smaller than in 1944 when they amounted to 9,000,000 pounds, valued at 1.4 million dollars. Total imports in 1945 of finished coaltar products amounted to 27,000,000 pounds, valued at 4.9 million dollars. Corresponding imports in 1944 amounted to 5,000,000 pounds valued at 3.4 million dollars. In both years, dyes constituted by far the most important group of imported finished coaltar products. The statistics given in the report were obtained by analyzing invoices covering United States imports through all customs districts.

Steel operations for the week beginning June 10 were scheduled at 76.1 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 55.2 percent in the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 48.9 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,341,200 net tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 972,800 tons in the preceding week and 861,800 tons for the corresponding week in 1945.

Production and inventory figures appearing in some of the following market reports were released by the Bureau of Mines and refer to coke by-products, unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.3	127.3	127.3	129.2

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Market position tight and reflected the recent cutback in output resulting from the coal strike and other disrupting influences . Production is slowly increasing but not of sufficient dimensions to date to have much effect on the market situation. Production of the motor grade in April was 2,256,879 gallons, against 3,057,504 gallons in March. Nitration output in April was 2,980,705 gallons, compared with 3,822,557 gallons in March. Production of industrial pure was 5,522,845 gallons in April, against 6,236,428 gallons in March. Output of all other grades was 235,482 gallons in April, compared with 244,257 gallons in the preceding month. Stocks of the motor grades were down 35 percent at the end of April to 1,250,993 gallons. Nitration was off 32.6 percent at 1,413,263 gallons. Industrial pure was up 24.1 percent at 2,743,106 gallons and all other grades were down 4.7 percent at 158,708 gallons.

Coaltar—Producers may apply to OPA after June 18 for an adjustment of prices on account of the recent advance in fuel quotations. This action is designed to prevent the diversion of coaltar from distiller buyers who produce coaltar chemicals. The action is contained in amendment 3 to MPR 347.

Creosote Oil—No easement in supply position. Producers continued to prorate contract shipments. Production in April amounted to 2,386,273 gallons, compared with 2,725,111 gallons in March. Stocks at the end of April were 553,498 gallons, compared with 802,161 gallons on March 31.

Cresylic Acid—Continued in an exceedingly tight supply position with demand considerably ahead of material available. There was an absence of important arrivals of foreign stocks last week.

Naphthalene—There is a severe shortage of both crude and refined stocks at present. The absence of material is curtailing production in the consuming industries. Production of crude solidifying at less than 70°C was 1,025,896 pounds in April, a decline of 10.9 percent from March. Output of 70° and less than 79° was 4,364,016 pounds in April, down 26.7 percent compared with the previous month. Stocks at the end of April were 812,261 pounds of material solidifying at less than 70°C, up 6.8 percent from the close of the previous month and 925,110 pounds of 70° and less than 79°, down 47.9 percent from stocks on March 31.

Phenol — Production of synthetic heavily sold ahead, mostly for the remainder of the year. Stocks definitely short with large suppliers not inclined to take on new business at present. No improvement in the tight position of natural could be noted.

Toluol—Remained available under a rather limited inquiry. Government surplus distribution is expected to take care of the bulk of consumption over the next two or three months. Production in April amounted to 1,138,004 gallons of nitration, down 13.2 percent, compared with March. April output of industrial pure was 203,438 gallons, off 34.4 against March and all other grades amounted to 123,830 gallons; down 23 percent, compared with March. Stocks at the end of April were 2,202,882 gallons of nitration, down 1 percent, 360,371 gallons of industrial pure, up 1.6 percent and 78,473 gallons of other grades, up 17.2 percent, compared with stocks on March 31.

Xylol—Very little coaltar xylol obtainable, but there seemed to be enough synthetic to meet requirements. Production in April amounted to 491,732 gallons of all grades, compared with 578,487 gallons in March. Stocks at the end of April were 400,659 gallons against 464,062 gallons on March 31.

Chicago, June 14.—Interest continued at a high peak in the coaltar bases market. Buyers are taking material readily wherever it can be obtained. Benzol was firm and in good call. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 29c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Market position for all varieties was appreciably tighter last week. Inventories have been brought to a much lower level and the effects of cutback production were plainly visible. It looked as though the supply would remain tight until there are freer stocks of basic materials available.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic — Shipments reported held strictly to contracts. Gradual improvement expected in production, but present supply position remains tight. Backlog orders sufficient to tax production for some time ahead.

Broenner's—Regular consumers receiving part shipments. Supply short with producers not eager for additional business until production is permanently increased.

Fumaric—It will probably be several months before demand can be evened off. Shipments for use in synthetic resins continue considerably behind schedule.

Gamma—Production moving to contract consumers on a pro-rata basis. Dyestuff inquiry reported considerably ahead of available supply at present.

Maleic—Heavy demand for the an-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

KOPPERS

Picolines

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hydrous grade for use in synthetic resins and protective coatings is unsatisfied owing to recent cutback in production. Some interests do not look for any material improvement in supply situation over the last half of the year.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Accumulated backlog orders covering hydroquinone, plastics, rubber chemicals and various intermediates are waiting to be satisfied. Production said to be of better dimensions, but considerably below consuming requirements at present. The availability of benzol is the key factor in regulating output.

Dimethylanilin — Basic materials, while improving, have not loosened up suffciently to ease the tight supply situation. Dyestuff and other consumers have been held strictly to contract shipments.

Diphenyl—Doubtful if new business would be considered at present. Short stocks have kept the allocation policy of producers necessary.

Orthodichlorobenzene — Inventories are definitely low with part shipments going forward to meet essential requirements. In producing quarters, it was stated that shipments can only be booked on an indefinite basis as to time of delivery.

Paradichlorobenzene — Shortage of stocks has kept movement exceedingly low. Some producers expect to increase shipments during July if the benzol situation permits.

Phthalic Anhydride — Supply position continued tight with production considerably behind demand for synthetic resins. The difficulty in securing crude naphthalene has been the primary influence in keeping production of this intermediate down. Demand for the enamel type finishes and plasticizers as well as for anthraquinone and dyes is increasing.

Coaltar Colors

Production has leaned toward expansion although real progress has been slow on account of the stringency prevalent in most of the essential intermediates. Buying conditions were tight owing to the desire to take care of regular customers before accepting new business. Production of F.P.-302 naphthol a s was 122,959 pounds in March, compared with 40,170 pounds in February.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended June 8 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	582,975
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	15,095,987
Benzol	gals.	1,902,340
Coaltar	gals.	7,057,068
Creosote oil	gals.	392,741
Naphthalene	lbs.	9,327,601
Phenol	lbs.	110,459
Toluol	gals.	380,468
Xylol	gals.	85,912

Natural Gas Probe

—Continued from page 3

State regulatory commissions which have testified in the Natural Gas Investigation hearings, will present data on production and utilization of natural fas in their states. Additional information on the California situation will be put into the record by the Independent Natural Gas Association of California.

The Natural Gas Industry Committee is expected to put on a dozen or more witnesses in the presentation of evidence ranging from natural gas reserves, transportation and utilization to the administration of the Natural Gas Act. This committee's experts will also go into the subjects of conservation, field operations and prices, the consumer's interest in industrial loads, synthetics, and atomic energy as a future energy resource.

Testimony introduced by Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., will include both the possibilities of making gasoline from natural gas and of making natural gas from coal. Among the representatives of consumer interests, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association will explain the use of natural gas as a raw material for chemical products and the Owens-Illinois Glass Company its use in specialized manufacturing processes.

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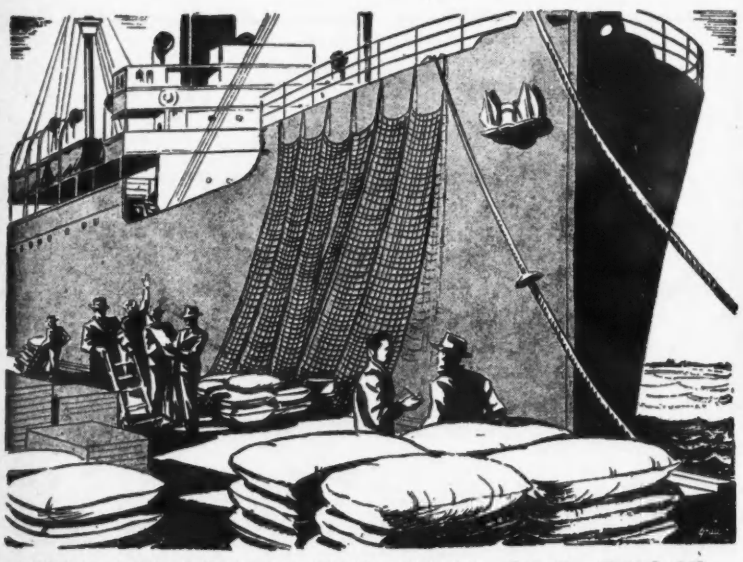

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Named Vice-President

Carl H. Pottenger, formerly assistant sales manager of the plastics division of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, has joined the Pennsylvania Coal Products Company, Petrolia, Pa., as vice-president.

Gulf to Use Airborne Oil Surveying Device

The Gulf Oil Corporation has perfected an airborne magnometer for use in surveying for oil from the air and for securing geophysical prospecting data. The instrument, developed by Gulf, was used by the Navy during the war to combat enemy submarines. Gulf will first use it in flying over areas off-shore in the Bahamas.

Esso Demonstrates Progress In Synthetic Fuel Output

The Esso laboratories, research and development organization of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), last week demonstrated to Army and Navy officials the progress that has been made in developing synthetic gasoline and synthetic diesel fuel. The synthetic fuels were produced from natural gas and were substituted for natural petroleum products in running internal combustion engines.

Continental Oil Elects J.J. Cosgrave Chairman

James J. Cosgrave, vice-president and general counsel for Continental Oil Company, has been elected chairman of the company. The directors have approved a change in the by-laws to give the chairman executive powers. Mr. Cosgrave has been associated with the firm since 1929.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Aside from a growing shortage of butadiene and several of the other materials in the petroleum chemicals groups required in the making of synthetic rubber, the market for petroleum derivatives has been influenced largely within the past week by rising hopes that the threatened strike of the maritime workers, scheduled for June 15 would be averted by the successful intervention of the War Shipping Administration.

In the firm belief that the government would, in this way, negotiate a mutually satisfactory settlement of the dispute with the maritime unions, one of the largest of the thoroughly integrated petroleum companies in California, whose shipments of high-solvency aromatic naphthas to the East coast by sea routes had been suspended for four years by the war-necessitated closing of the Panama Canal to private shipping, as well as by the conversion of most of its petroleum chemical plants to war work, has consummated its plans for a resumption of these shipments via the Pacific, Panama Canal and Atlantic route and has actually made initial shipments of these aromatic solvents into a port in New Jersey at which it has been enabled to offer them at price reductions ranging from 4¾ cents to 6½ cents per gallon under the prices which it had hitherto been asking for these solvents while shipped entirely by rail across the Continent.

And, in recognition of the huge savings in transportation costs offered by sea routes and inland waterways, it is expected that all the leading producers of these and other petroleum derivatives will hereafter have even greater recourse than heretofore to shipments of their products by tankers and barges, in preference to tankcars, whenever feasible, although the petroleum industry has already manifested a proneness for water routes in shipping to Atlantic seaboard points most of its crude oil and refined oil products originating in Texas and the Southwest in general.

Petroleum Chemicals

Butyl Alcohol—Chiefly because of the lower cost of the petroleum based butyl alcohol, this synthetic product is in spirited demand, together with all its derivatives, from users who can employ them advantageously and who had hitherto been employing the grain-fermented types which are in less plentiful supply as a result of the shortage of corn and other grains, although also having increasing recourse to molasses-fermentations.

Isobutylene—Manufacturers of butyl rubber products continue extensive buyers of this material whose supply has been materially reduced of late by this mounting drain to these large consumers.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Buying interest in this material on the part of the makers of synthetic resins and plastics, whose operations were recently badly crimped by the late work stoppage in soft coal mining, is growing to larger proportions daily.

Methylethyl Ketone—Manufacturers of cellulose finishes for automotive vehicles continue to call for and take up increasingly large lots of this material.

Xylol—Petroleum xylol continues to move in huge volume into consuming channels which had hitherto depended chiefly for satisfying their requirements upon coaltar xylol, although the latter is getting into a better supply position since the resumption of work in the bituminous coal mines.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents — Continue in keen demand and ample supply. An electrifying move has been made by a leading producer of these high-solvency aromatics in California, in resuming war-interrupted shipments of its three products in this category entirely by sea routes from its plant at a California port to the East Coast at such a saving in transportation costs as to enable it to offer these products at a New Jersey port, where its tankers unload, at prices ranging from 4¾c. to 6½c. per gallon under those quoted on these products when conveyed by rail in tankcars across the Continent from the West Coast to Atlantic seaboard points as well as into Midwest markets. One of the tankers in this company's steamship line has already brought an initial consignment of these petroleum naphtha solvents from the West Coast to the New Jersey port and the company is planning to maintain this service indefinitely. It is now offering these tanker-borne products by their numbered brand designations, f.o.b. this Jersey port, as follows in tankcar lots:—For its No. 8, 16c. per gallon, formerly quoted on rail shipments, with freight allowed from Kansas City Eastward at 22½c.; No. 30, 17c., heretofore quoted on rail shipments at 22c., and No. 40, 17¼c., hitherto also quoted on rail shipments at 22c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Aromatic solvents, No. 8, 6½c. per gal.; No. 30, 5c. per gal.; No. 40, 4¾c. per gal.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Cleaners' Naphtha — A seasonally brisk and sizable movement of this solvent continues to be noted.

Lacquer Diluent—Still being bought in moderate-sized lots.

Mineral Spirits—Continue in good demand.

Stoddard Solvent—Dry-cleaning interests are still drawing heavily upon all available supplies of this solvent.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Continues to be taken in sizable quantities by the paint and varnish industry.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Although once more in fairly liberal supply, this liquefied petroleum gas continues in such spirited demand as to maintain a satisfactory balance.

Heptane—In only light inquiry, but firmly held.

Hexane—Being taken up in relatively small lots.

Octanes—Movement rather limited, but increasing slightly.

Pentanes—Still in fair request.

Propane—The market for this liquefied petroleum gas continues to be governed by conditions almost identical with those for butane.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes — Demand continues to outstrip supply in these waxes.

Paraffin—The combined takings of domestic consumers and exporters continue to drain the market of both crude scale and refined grades and no improvement in supplies is expected much before the end of this year.

Petrolatums—Continue in such extremely spirited demand as to make it difficult for producers to meet all requirements. Many producers of these petroleum jellies are still far behind in their deliveries and can not book any more business.

White Mineral Oils—In unabatedly keen request, with prices well maintained throughout the U.S.P. and technical lists.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—Bureau of Mines has estimated the amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be required to meet the demand in June at 4,670,000 barrels, daily. An increasingly heavy demand for crude oil has been noted every month so far this year, reflecting chiefly the continuation of a high rate of motor fuel consumption and the necessity for rebuilding depleted fuel oil stocks.

Gasoline—An increasingly keen demand is noted for premium grade gasoline in all sections of the United States, with both large and small buyers pressing for this material and with little available in some districts, especially the Midwest, beyond commitments.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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OPD—6-17-1946 54

Have you ever thought of merchandising DRY PRIMARY YEAST (Brewers' Type) or YEAST EXTRACT *in bulk?*

Nutritionists are agreed that liver and yeast should be administered in grams and ounces rather than in grains and milligrams. We list below the amounts of important biological factors found in teaspoonful quantities of these products:

	1 level teaspoonful (approx. 1.5 grams) per day, contains micrograms	3 level teaspoonfuls (approx. 4.5 grams) per day, contain micrograms
FLEISCHMANN'S DRY PRIMARY YEAST, U.S.P. (Brewers' Type)		
Thiamin	225	675
Riboflavin	105	315
Niacin	750	2250
Pantothenic Acid	195	575
Pyridoxine	45	135
Biotin	3.45	10.35
Folic Acid	33	99
Choline	5500	16500
Inositol	6500	19500
FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST EXTRACT TYPE 3		
Thiamin	1350	4050
Riboflavin	315	945
Niacin	2250	6750
Pantothenic Acid	675	2025
Pyridoxine	225	675
Biotin	3.75	11.25
Folic Acid	75	225
Choline	9750	29250
Inositol	4800	14400

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The price features in the drug and fine chemical market last week centered on a lowering of levels on quicksilver and argols, and a further boosting of menthol quotations. The market feature most likely to play a long term part in developments was the arrival of 100 flasks of quicksilver from Naples, Italy—the first reported since long before the war.

Consumers of acetoacetanilide were reported turning to acetophenetidin and plans to raise production of the latter by about 100,000 pounds per month were said to be afoot. Glycerophosphates displayed the strength that comes from the tight situation in glycerin. All salicylates were available in much less than the quantity absorbable by the market. Castor bean imports continued to run behind those last year and the call for castor oil remained high.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue reported on production of alcohol, pure and denatured. Between July 1, 1945, and April 30, 1946, 269,815,617 gallons less of ethyl alcohol were produced as compared with the corresponding period in 1944-1945. Of completely denatured alcohol, 838,135 gallons more were produced. Of specially denatured alcohol, 254,985,865 gallons less were produced.

Gelatin production in April gained over that in April of 1945, according to the Bureau of the Census. The increase was 887,622 pounds. Shipments were 856,679 pounds larger, and stocks were up 837,702 pounds. These comparisons were made on the combined data on edible, pharmaceutical, photographic and technical gelatin.

Acetophenetidin—Because of an alleged swing of some consumers from acetoacetanilide to acetophenetidin, studies related to possible expansion of production of the latter item are understood to be underway. An increase of about 100,000 pounds per year is a reported goal.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—Producers reported supplies of this article to be short. Raw material and production difficulties prevail. Demand has eaten sharply into limited reserves.

Acid, Benzoic—One prominent producer indicates that supplies of this item are in fairly satisfactory position and contract requirements are being well met and with reasonable promptness.

Acid, Tartaric — Demand was reported to be very good. The delivery position of the domestic manufacturers has improved with the greater availability of raw material and its much steadier and regular arrival here from European points, in addition to those from South America being reasonably well maintained.

Alcohol—The following data were released last week by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, and compared production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured, and specially denatured alcohol in April, 1946, and April, 1945:—

Alcohol Data: April

	Proof gallons	
Production—	1946	1945
Ethyl	26,235,054	50,154,501
*Completely denatured	81,915	1,401,517
*Specially denatured	13,148,343	47,885,803
Withdrawals—	Wine gallons	
	1946	1945
Ethyl,† tax paid	8,824,971	5,189,255
tax free	24,781,397	97,640,327
Completely denatured	62,786	987,037
Specially denatured	15,653,896	44,032,819
Stocks—		
Ethyl†	118,318,253	109,056,194
Completely denatured	39,116	605,406
Specially denatured	13,267,376	18,219,888

* Wine gallons.
† Proof gallons.

Maximum prices of distillers dried grains, dried grains with solubles, and dried solubles—byproducts of the manufacture of alcohol that are used as mixed feed ingredients, have been increased to reflect increased grain and feed prices, according to OPA. Effective June 7, new base prices were established at four principal basing points and provided methods of figuring prices at other points. The new base prices per ton are:—Dried Distillers' Grains, Peoria, Ill., $49.25 per ton; Louisville, Ky., $52; Kansas City, Mo., $47.50; Omaha, Neb., $47.50; with solubles, Peoria, $52.25; Louisville, $55; Kansas City, $50.50; Omaha, $50.50; dried solubles, Peoria, $92.75; Louisville, $95.50; Kansas City, $91; Omaha, $91.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Menthol, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Argols, $6 per 100 kilos.
Quicksilver, $2 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
213.4	213.2	211.8	220.0

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Argols—Manufacturing consumers' price views have been reduced once more and transactions on the basis of $35 to $36 per 100 kilos, 100 percent purity, f.o.b. shipment port, are being proposed with reasonable assurance that buyers' views will be met.

Butyl Acetate—A special price ceiling for fermentation material made in Illinois and Indiana from a molasses base has been put into effect by OPA. The tank price was established at 19.80c. per pound, which compares with 19.35c. for material produced from corn. It is curious to note that 18c. is still the price in tanks for molasses butyl acetate made in other centers.

Butyl Alcohol—When butyl alcohol is made by fermenting molasses in Illinois and Indiana, the price in tanks may be 21c. per pound, according to OPA. Made by the same process but at other centers, the price in tanks remains at 18½c. per pound. Made from corn in Illinois and Indiana, the price is 20.90c. per pound.

Cadmium—Home requirements are met with difficulty and a free, uncontrolled disposal of existing supplies of metal probably would quickly eliminate all government reserves of this item. Attempts of the French to buy are not likely to have success.

Calcium Glycerophosphate — Difficulties anent glycerin make for a reduced supply of this item and the situation has become uncomfortably tight in some respects.

Camphor—Dependence of consumers centers on domestic synthetic material the consumption of which fails to allow for an accumulated surplus or reserve. Those of the Allies who have occupied Formosa have yet to permit projection of business in natural camphor exports from that island, the world center for natural camphor production.

Castor Oil—Imports of beans during the past week totaled 49,816 bags, equalling 7,472,400 pounds for the period. The total import since January 1 thereby became 718,471 bags, or 117,220,650 pounds. In the corresponding period of 1945, 857,681 bags arrived, for a total weight of 129,036,450 pounds. Thus, arrivals of this greatly needed raw material continued to run substantially behind those of a year ago. Demand for oil was unrepressed. If anything, it tended to swell and production cannot be increased parallel and to the extent of the rising need for oil.

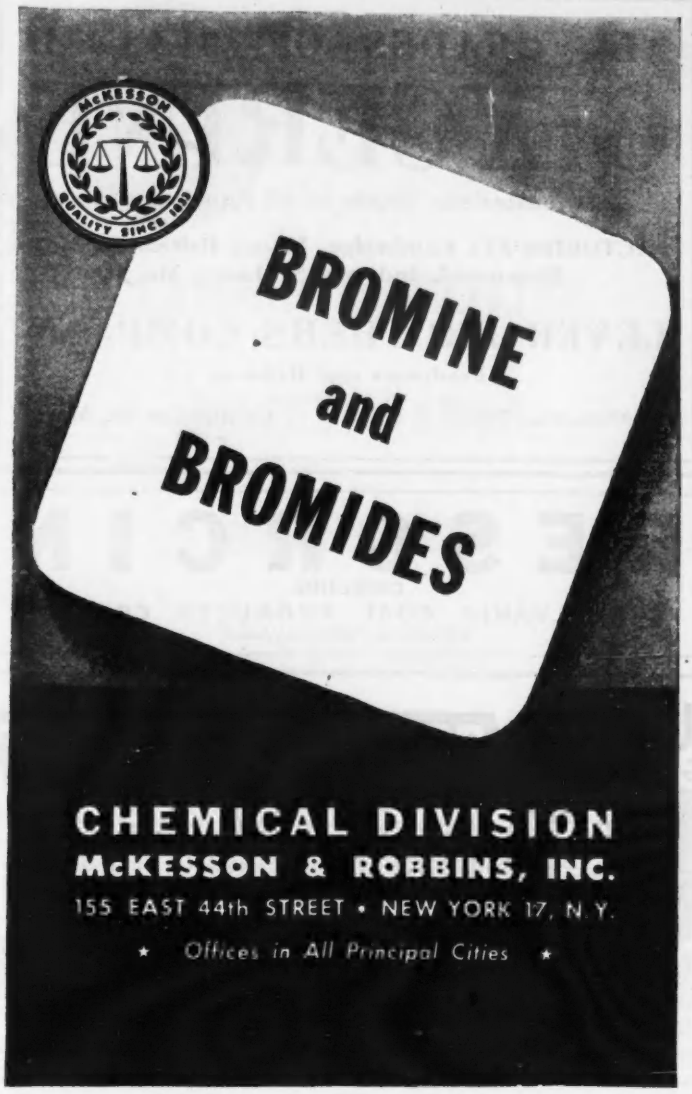
Chicago, June 12.—Castor oil prices, are: — Cold pressed, U.S.P., 15c. per pound, returnable drums, carlots; 15¾c., drums, less than carlots; tanks, 14¼c.; No. 3, extracted, 14¾c., drums, carlots; 15c., drums, less than carlots; 14c., tanks.

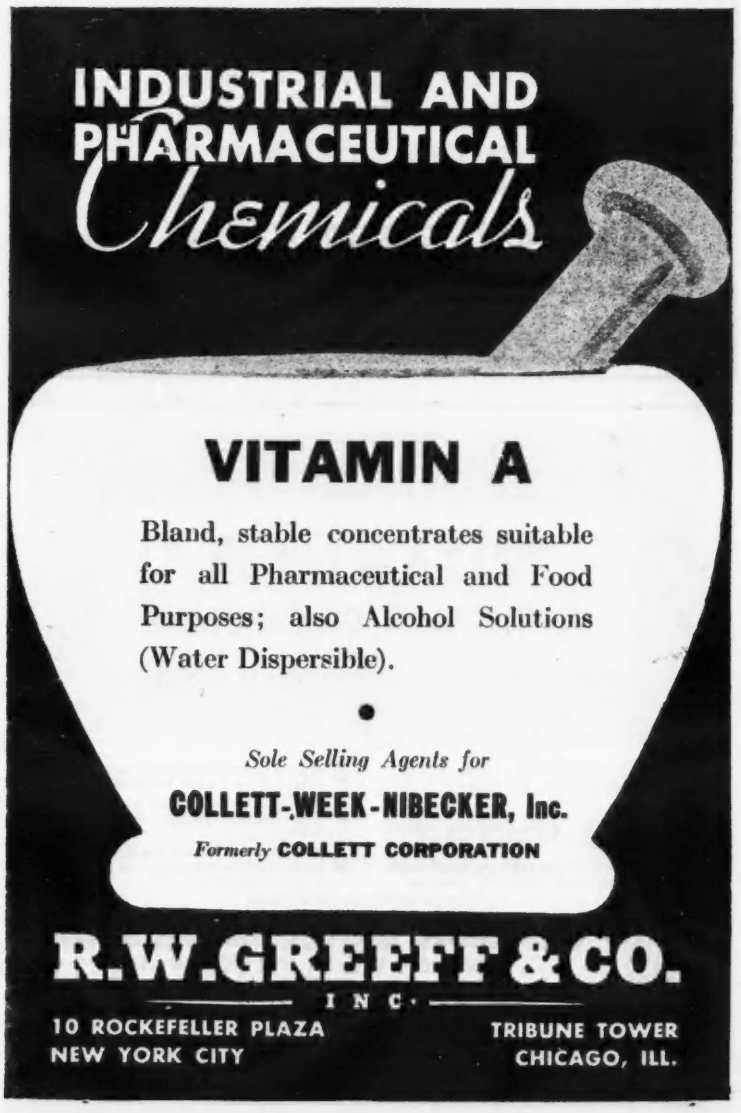
Cocoa Butter—A ready market exists for all available production and imports. OPA still keeps control of prices and distribution. Needs exceed supply by a liberal margin, so much so that any potential imports are usually under consumer engagement long before they become actual.

Codliver Oil—Further importations amounted to 1,612 drums coming as follows:—From St. Johns, Newfoundland, 27 drums; from Hull, England, 295 drums, and from Iceland, 1,290 drums. Consumption of oil in this country continued excellent. It also continued to run high abroad, a fact that checks against the fact that Norwegian production in 1946 far exceeded records of output during the past five years. The result is that foreign governments controlling prices maintain a relatively high level of values and it could be that quotations may ultimately be raised.

Corn Syrup—The world crisis in grains hits directly at domestic pro-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4





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duction of this item and makes more than ever important the importation of syrup from Mexico and Argentina.

Fishliver Oils—Tightness of supply and excellence of demand prevailed in all quarters. The arrival of 85 drums of sharkliver oil from Buenos Aires was welcome.

San Francisco, June 12.—Good demand continues for all potencies of fishliver oils, but due to short supplies, the market is quiet.

Gelatin—Statistics covering production, shipments and stocks of edible, pharmaceutical, photographic, and technical gelatin during the month of April, 1946, and 1945, and released by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows:—

Gelatin Data: April

	Pounds	
	1946	1945
Production—		
Edible	2,318,396	2,107,000
Pharmaceutical	456,452	284,000
Photographic	790,972	821,000
Technical	217,802	84,000
Total	3,783,622	3,296,000
Shipments—		
Edible	2,391,734	2,067,000
Pharmaceutical	364,429	226,000
Photographic	856,327	641,000
Technical	211,180	85,000
Total	3,823,679	2,967,000
Stocks—		
Edible	2,713,591	2,304,000
Pharmaceutical	399,054	376,000
Photographic	2,879,373	2,468,000
Technical	121,685	128,000
Total	6,113,703	5,276,000

Glycerin—Foreign glycerin continued to reach this country to aid some manufacturing consumers whose inability to get an ample stock of domestic glycerin has turned them to importing not only refined but also crude glycerin. From Buenos Aires came 1,198 drums and from Montevideo, 110 drums. It seemed likely that this was crude which will be custom tailored refined for consumer account. The heavy demand for protective coatings maintains glycerin consumption at high levels.

Chicago, June 12. — Glycerin prices are:—C.p., tanks, 18c.; drums, c.l., 18¼c.; l.c.l., 18¾c; high gravity, tanks, 17½c. to 18c.; drums, c.l., 17½c. to 18c.; l.c.l., 18c. to 18¾c. Chemically pure, 18c. per pound, tankcars, 18½c., drums, carlots; 18¾c., drums, less than carlots.

Iron Glycerophosphate—Difficulties regarding glycerin supplies tends to strengthen the position of this item.

Menthol—Price advance continued and $6.35 per pound was not likely to be shaded. Prices in Brazil tend to support this market. Arrivals totaled 150 cases from Santos, Brazil.

Milk Powder — According to the Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, April purchases in the supply program totaled:—Skimmed milk powder, roller, 348,600 pounds; spray process, 450,000 pounds. Whole milk powder, 4,925,740 pounds.

Potash Glycerophosphate—This article has become strengthened as supply has decreased in some measure because of difficulties connected with the supply of glycerin necessary in its production.

Quicksilver—A new chapter in current import history concerning quicksilver was written last week when 100 flasks of metal arrived from Naples, Italy. So far as reported, this was the first import from that country since the war ended there. In prewar times Italian metal rarely came to the United States, possibly because of its higher transport cost, but more likely because of the sales policy of the old Spanish-Italian mercury cartel that partitioned the consuming world according to the cartel's determination. The then prevailing arrangement gave the United States to Spain. An arrival of 150 flasks from Vera Cruz, Mexico, was also noted. The spot market was lower at $98 to $100 per flask.

San Francisco, June 12.—Short stocks continue to curb trading in the quicksilver market. However, interest is well maintained. Little spot metal was available. Metal was quoted between $101 and $103 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Soda Benzoate—The supply was reported short and one producer was said to be able to meet but about 75 percent of contract requirements going into June. This repeated the company's May experience and an early change in this aspect of supply seems not to be indicated.

Wolcott Rejoins Phillips

Dr. George L. Wolcott, recently released from the Army after more than three years service in the Medical Corps, has returned to his post of medical director of the Charles H. Phillips Company division of the Sterling Drug, Inc., New York.

Mercury Output Off In First Quarter

Production of mercury in the first quarter of 1946 amounted to 5,550 flasks, compared with 8,200 in 1945, according to the Bureau of Mines. General imports for the first quarter of 1946 amounted to 1,256 flasks, compared with 5,944 in 1945.

Metal Reserve Corporation stocks at the end of the first quarter in 1946 amounted to 21,595 flasks, compared with 63,086 in 1945. Consumers and dealers stocks at the end of the first quarter in 1946 amounted to 10,900 flasks, compared with 12,200 in 1945.

Southeast Drug Officials Elect Constable President

E. W. Constable, of Raleigh, N. C., was elected president of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the Southeastern States at the annual meeting held recently in the Biltmore hotel, Atlanta. V. D. Stewart, Tallahassee, Fla., was elected vice-president, and J. J. McManus, Atlanta, was named secretary.

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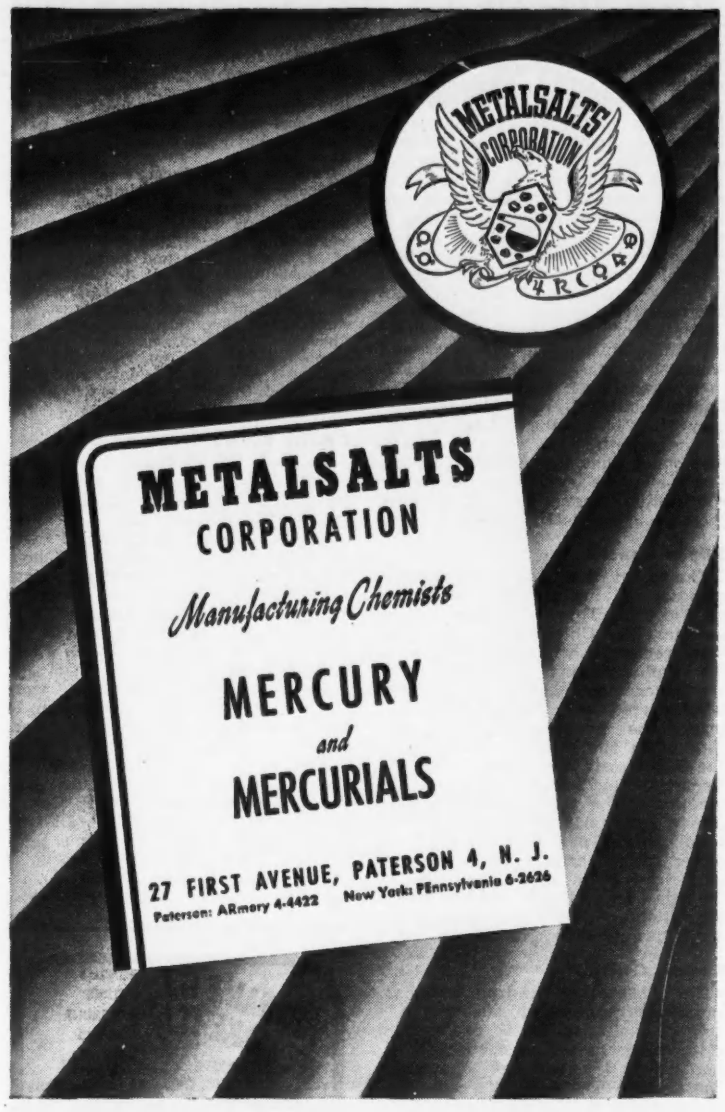

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APMA MEETING

—Continued from page 7

said that the isolated substance often has an economic advantage over the synthetic one.

The report of the committee on legislation presented by Charles F. Miles, of Ames Company, Elkhart, Ind., as chairman, stated that present postwar legislative scramble jeopardizes desirable patent and trademark legislation either by having it sidetracked for immediate critical legislation or by giving opportunity to professional reformers and special minority interests to attach their pet ideas as riders to other bills.

The report discussed briefly State legislation during the past year and emphasizes the need for APMA members to back the passage of the Lanham bill (H. R. 1654), reported May 14, 1946, by the senate committee on patents. The report . . . recommended that the APMA set up a more effective system of legislative cooperation among the members of the association itself.

Surplus Disposal

The report of committee on postwar disposal of surplus drugs presented by Floyd K. Thayer, of Abbott Laboratories, No. Chicago, Ill., as chairman, reviewed briefly the history of the surplus property act and the various government agencies which have administered the act. The report brings the membership up to date concerning the present procedure of the War Assets Administration in the disposal of medicinals. This includes mention of the preference or priority groups entitled to purchase medicinal supplies and a brief comment on prices to be charged for these surplus drugs with special mention of the discount allowed public health institutions and instrumentalities under SPA regulation No. 14.

Sanitary Code

The Federal food, drug and cosmetic act requires an adequate degree of sanitation in the preparation of foods, drugs and cosmetics, D. M. Copley, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., said in a progress report of the committee on sanitary code. However, he said, since there are no regulations under these clauses, of the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act, and since no practical standards have been set up within the drug and cosmetic industries, there is at present a lack of understanding as to the proper interpretation of the requirements. He said that with this thought in mind the association recently formed his committee to develop the sanitary code. He added:—

It was originally hoped that the work might be completed in time for the Spring meeting of association, but it became obvious that the time was too short to permit thorough and careful consideration, and the project will be continued during the next several months.

Developments to date have been, first, consideration of a title other than "Sanitary Code" to avoid the suggestion of action by a legislative body; second, advice by the Food and Drug Administration that it is willing to cooperate in a consulting capacity upon this matter; and third, completion of arrangements to place this work under the jurisdiction of the Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee, in order that advantage may be taken of substantial work already done by that Committee during the past three years. This also has the effect of placing the project in a frequently used channel between the industry and the Food and Drug Administration.

The Committee is currently engaged in a background investigation of the field, contact with individuals and industries which have had broader experience in this type of work, and the collection of opinions and recommendations from its members. It is hoped that an early meeting may be held at which time the constructive aspects of the work may be placed under way.

Pharmaceutical Research

Dr. David L. Thomson, Professor of Biochemistry and Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, at McGill University, at the annual banquet as guest speaker said:—

The pharmaceutical industry of this continent has played a notable part. It did so by whole-heartedly accepting the idea of progress, and by aligning itself with the most progressive elements in clinical and scientific medicine. Look at the advertisements of drugs in the journals of the American and Canadian Medical Associations, and notice how many of them are really informative, how many give references to reports of research or clinical trials; then pick up a medical journal from any other country (except possibly Great Britain) and see how much advertising space is still taken up by mysterious and unidentifiable nostrums supported by untraceable testimonials. The contrast is impressive and significant. I do not think that the salesman is the ideal agent for the post-graduate education of practitioners; but he is certainly a very active agent.

Time was when a discoverer had great difficulty in having his idea tested in practice; today, the worker in the laboratory is rather impeded by the eager clinician breathing down the back of his neck. More and more, too, the pharmaceutical houses themselves are conducting or sponsoring research; many of them maintain large laboratories, well staffed and superbly equipped. Mr. Charles Wesley Dunn has recently pointed out that research expenditure average 5 percent of the total volume of sales, and that this is a much higher ratio than is usual in industry.

Officers Elected

The following officers were elected:—President, James L. Rogers, of the Pitman-Moore Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; vice-presidents, Dr. R. J. Fosbinder, of the Maltbie Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., and Jack Schopflin, of George A. Breon & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; treasurer, Fred W. Misch, of the Smith-Dorsey Company, Lincoln, Nebr.; secretary, Edgar L. Patch, of The E. L. Patch Company, Stoneham, Mass.

The following directors were elected:—Dr. Theodore J. Klumpp, of the Winthrop Chemical Co., Inc., New York; R. P. Neptune, of S. B. Penick & Co., New York; Robert L. McNeil, jr., of McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. H. Carnahan, of Medical Arts; E. P. Helfaer, of Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., and Norman Storm, of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Newark, N. J.

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United-Rexall Names Assistant to President

Dr. Ralph De Armond Cies, until recently assistant professor of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, has been named assistant to the president of United-Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles.

Murray Breese Associates, Inc., medical and pharmaceutical advertisers, New York, has added Dr. H. George Wolfe to its staff.

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Johnson & Johnson Makes Hemostatic Agent

The research department of Johnson & Johnson, pharmaceutical manufacturer, New Brunswick, N. J., has developed a hemostatic agent for controlling bleeding during surgical operations. The new product, to be known as 'Hemo-Pak' when available commercially, is derived from alginic acid extracted from seaweed.

It will be produced in gauze-like form and may be left in the body and the patient sewn up, after which the hemostatic agent is ultimately absorbed and carried away by the tissue fluids.

Pepsodent Elects Barnett President

James A. Barnett has been elected vice-president and general manager of the Pepsodent division of the Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, succeeding Henry F. Woulfe, who recently was elevated to the presidency. Mr. Barnett had been Pepsodent's vice-president in charge of advertising, merchandising and new product development.

Gets Honorary Degree

Carson P. Frailey executive vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association has had conferred upon him an honorary degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Maryland. Mr. Frailey was honored by his alma mater for his outstanding achievements in the field of pharmaceutical manufacture and related activities.

The FACTS Behind the Glycerine Shortage

AS everybody knows, the war and the widespread disruptions following it have caused a serious world-wide shortage of fats and oils, from which glycerine is derived.

This is the reason why enough glycerine cannot be produced at present to supply immediately all the heavy demands of the reconversion period.

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Narcotics Deliveries Hit by Import Delays

OPD Washington Bureau

H. J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics has announced that delays in opium importations make is necessary to apportion deliveries by alkaloid extracting manufacturers under 1946 quotas on a quarterly basis.

Pharmaceutical and specialty manufacturers whose total quotas of morphine, codeine and ethylmorphine for 1946 amount to 500 ounces or more are requested to limit their purchases of these drugs prior to July 1 to not more than 60 percent of their quotas for the year, and to purchase not more than 80 percent of their quotas prior to October 1.

If these percentages have already been exceeded no further purchases should be made until after the appropriate date, as specified.

CPA Issues Revised Scarce Products List

OPD Washington Bureau

The Civilian Production Administration has made public the revised list of critically scarce products, the producers of which may be granted urgency certificates to purchase surplus equipment from the War Assets Administration.

Glass Container Shipments Gain

Production and shipments of glass containers were again greater for the current 1946 month than for the corresponding month of 1945, according to the Department of Commerce. During April, 1946, total production and shipments amount to 9,530,000 gross and 9,661,000 gross respectively, increases of 12 percent and seven percent over the April, 1945, figures.

However, some types of containers showed smaller production and shipments in April, 1946, than in April, 1945. These decreases ranged from nine percent for "fruit jars" to 85 percent for "beer, nonreturnable" containers.

American Anode President Retires

Burton F. Stauffer, has retired as president of the American Anode, Inc., an affiliate of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, and has been succeeded by Dr. Robert V. Yohe, who has been vice-president since January 1, 1945.

Flying Freight Line Organized

Flying Freight, Inc., has been organized in New York to operate from New York, Chicago and Miami to the Caribbean area and northern South America. Ralph F. Masters is president of the new air cargo line, which will operate twelve flying boats and six land planes.

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Industrial Applications

—Continued from page 7

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Glass—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135-641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Leather — Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal Fabricating—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Mining—Flotation agent (U.S. 2135-641) in ore-separating processes.

Miscellaneous — Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating various articles.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer— Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Paper — Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic — Solvent - plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in making films from cellulose esters or ethers.

Plastics — Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in making laminated fiber and molded articles, and plastics from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Resins— Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in making artificial resins from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Rubber—Antiager (U.S. 2135641) for chlorinated rubber.

Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135-641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Solvent-plasticizer (U.S. 2135-641) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

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Claimed as powerful emulsifier for fats, oils, waxes.

Suggested as dispersing agent in making emulsified boring oils, drilling oils, fat-splitting preparations, fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin, greasing and lubricating compositions, preparations of natural or synthetic waxes, sulphonated oils, wire-drawing oils, emulsions of animal or vegetable fats and oils.

Leather — Suggested as dispersing agent in making emulsified compositions for softening hides, fat-liquoring baths, dressing, finishing, soaking, and waterproofing compositions.

Miscellaneous — Suggested as dispersing agent in making emulsified automobile and furniture polishes, and greasing and waterproofing compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Suggested as dispersing agent in making waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

Paper—Suggested as dispersing agent in making emulsified compositions for sizing paper and pulp articles, waterproofing paper and pulp compositions and paperboard, waxing compositions.

Petroleum—Suggested as dispersing agent in making emulsified derivatives, soluble greases, solubilized emulsified oils and distillates, textile oils in emulsified form.

Soap—Suggested as dispersing agent in making emulsified detergents for various purposes, hand-cleansing compositions, textile soaps.

Textile — Suggested as dispersing agent in making emulsified coatings, degreasing, sizing, washing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions; emulsified baths for degumming, boiling-off, and soaking silks; oiling emulsions for various textile purposes.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Demand for botanical drugs showed a moderate slowing last week. Although volume still made a satisfactory showing, it seemed a fact that less calls for merchandise of all kinds reached local dealers. Which was a development reasonably to be expected this late in the Spring and since major activities and concerns of dealers is to provide goods for the major demands of Fall and Winter, the moderately reduced volume of transactions was a minor development.

Reports concerning domestic collections were not good. However, receipts from interior points have in some instances made possible a reduction in prices to a point that they more correctly align with what is being paid in the country to get goods collected. Notable last week was the lowering of quotations on aletris and helonias roots. The supply of either or both was far below normal and when Winter demand develops, the declines noted last week are likely to disappear in favor of an upward bound of values.

Real market strength was noted in rhubarb, balm of gilead buds, and Hungarian chamomile. Rhubarb reached virtually nominal position and fully reflected the decision of India to sell no more root to the United States. The article seemed about to disappear here but there is real reason to expect root soon to arrive from China.

Collection—or, rather, the lack of normality in that respect—has put balm of gilead buds out of reach of consumers. How to meet demand next Winter is a growing problem. Another scarce article was dried raspberries and if the quick freeze industry continues to take all the fresh fruit offered, there just wont be any berries dried for the drug trade this year.

Balsams

Copaiba—More balsam arrived last week, being invoiced as 64 cases and 5 drums. The market needed the arrival and sales made prior to arrival here accounted for much of the material.

Peru—No oversupply of this article was reported and although demand was not especially brisk, prices continued to hold firmly.

Barks

Birch—After an extended period of price inactivity, this item shifted to the slightly higher level of 8c. to 9c. per pound last week.

Blackberry—Bark of root was advanced slightly to the basis of 13c. to 14c. per pound.

Cocillana—Activity consists mainly of dealers obtaining a supply sufficient to meet the rise in demand sure to come during the Fall months. Carryover is negligible.

Beans

Vanilla — All market conversation points toward the idea that prices for Bourbon beans may be advanced in the future. Freights remain high, especially when beans have to be transshipped at Durban, Africa. Transshipment of vanilla is a war baby that shows an undue amount of health. To get more beans in the islands, local importers will probably have to raise the price they are willing to pay. The day when vanilla shall be a buyers' market seems remote. During the past week, 38 cases arrived here from Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Berries

Hawthorn—Limited stocks were in very firm hands and signs do not point toward an early realization of a substantial increase in holdings.

Raspberries—The article is practically nominal and to date dealers ordinarily in an excellent position as to relations with the primary market have been unable to get any offerings. It appears that the fresh fruit is going to the quick freezers this year and it is doubtful that many will be preserved by drying.

Flowers

Arnica — Further import arrivals have been noted, but it is not certain that the 29 bales arrived last week from Genoa, Italy, will pass the hurdle of the Food and Drug Administration inspection.

Chamomile—Hungarian flowers continued to strengthen steadily and sales were made last week at 85c. to $1 per pound as business pressed toward considerable expansion in takings. Roman flowers in low supply at any price continued very firm.

Lavender—Goods continued to arrive from Europe and the latest consignment of 62 bales came from Marseilles last week. Primary market costs tend to check any downward tendency in spot prices.

Gums

Arabic—A jag of gum arrived here from Port Sudan last week, totaling 7,063 bags that came to a very steady spot market where full prices were being obtained in most instances. Demand was reported to be very good.

Mastic—Reconstitution of a firm spot delivery price is in the making. A further arrival totaled 28 cases from the port of Piraeus, Greece, for the account of a regular dealer who had lacked stocks for a very long time.

Herbs and Leaves

Henbane—The market was rather on the steady side despite the several arrivals in recent weeks. Another was reported last week, being a matter of 79 bales from Port Sudan in the middle-east. With Russia and Egypt shipping with fair regularity, supply was reported to be better than fair.

Sage—Spanish material was lower at 13¼c. to 13¾c. per pound. All other varieties were steady.

Senna—Cables and mail advice from India revealed firmness as the main characteristic of prices in force on replacement goods. Local values fully reflected conditions at the source.

Thyme—French material availability on spot increases steadily. The latest arrival totaled 207 bags from Marseille.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Balm of Gilead buds, 25c. per lb.
Chamomile, Hungarian, 15c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, 30c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemala, 15c. per lb.
India, 15c. per lb.
green, 2c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Peru, ¼c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana brown, ¼c. per lb.
yellow, 4c. per lb.
Washington, yellow, 4c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Aletris root, 50c. per lb.
Areca nuts, powdered, ½c. per lb.
Helonias root, 25c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, California, 1c. per lb.
Canadian, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Rhattoon, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 3½c. per lb.
Swedish, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, ¾c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppy, ½c. per lb.
Madras 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
289.3	289.3	287.8	226.9

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 7

New York

Arnica flowers, 15 bales: filthy.
Calamus root, 100 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 4,400 bales: filthy.
Chamomile flowers, 417 cases: filthy.
Chillies, 1,437 bags: insect infested.
Cumin seed, 117 bags: filthy.
Fenugreek seed, 114 bags: filthy.
Gentian root, 419 bales: filthy.
Mace, 25 cases: insect infested.
Carragheen moss, 100 bales: filthy.
Nutmegs, 47 bags: wormy and moldy.
Rhubarb root, 20 bags: not official variety.
Turmeric, 296 bags, insect bored.

Philadelphia

Digitalis, 4 cases: excessive moisture.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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from our New York City Mills and Warehouses

The strength of our far-flung international contacts again proves itself in the encouraging resumption of supplies of all kinds. As heretofore, it will pay you to "check with Hopkins first" whenever in the market for Foreign and Domestic Botanical Crude Drugs. Many are available for prompt shipment from our New York City Mills and Warehouses.

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- ☐ Anise Seed
- ☐ Boldo Leaves
- ☐ Buchu Leaves
- ☐ Colocynth Pulp
- ☐ Colombo Root
- ☐ Fennel Seed
- ☐ Gentian Root
- ☐ Ginger, Jamaica, Cochin, African
- ☐ Gum Arabic Amber Sorts
- ☐ Gum Karaya, Whole and Powder
- ☐ Horehound Herb
- ☐ Juniper Berries
- ☐ Kamala Powder
- ☐ Orris Root
- ☐ Quince Seed
- ☐ Rosemary Leaves
- ☐ Sage Leaves
- ☐ Senna Leaves and Pods
- ☐ Strophanthus Seed 100% Kombe
- ☐ Thyme Leaves
- ☐ Uva Ursa Leaves

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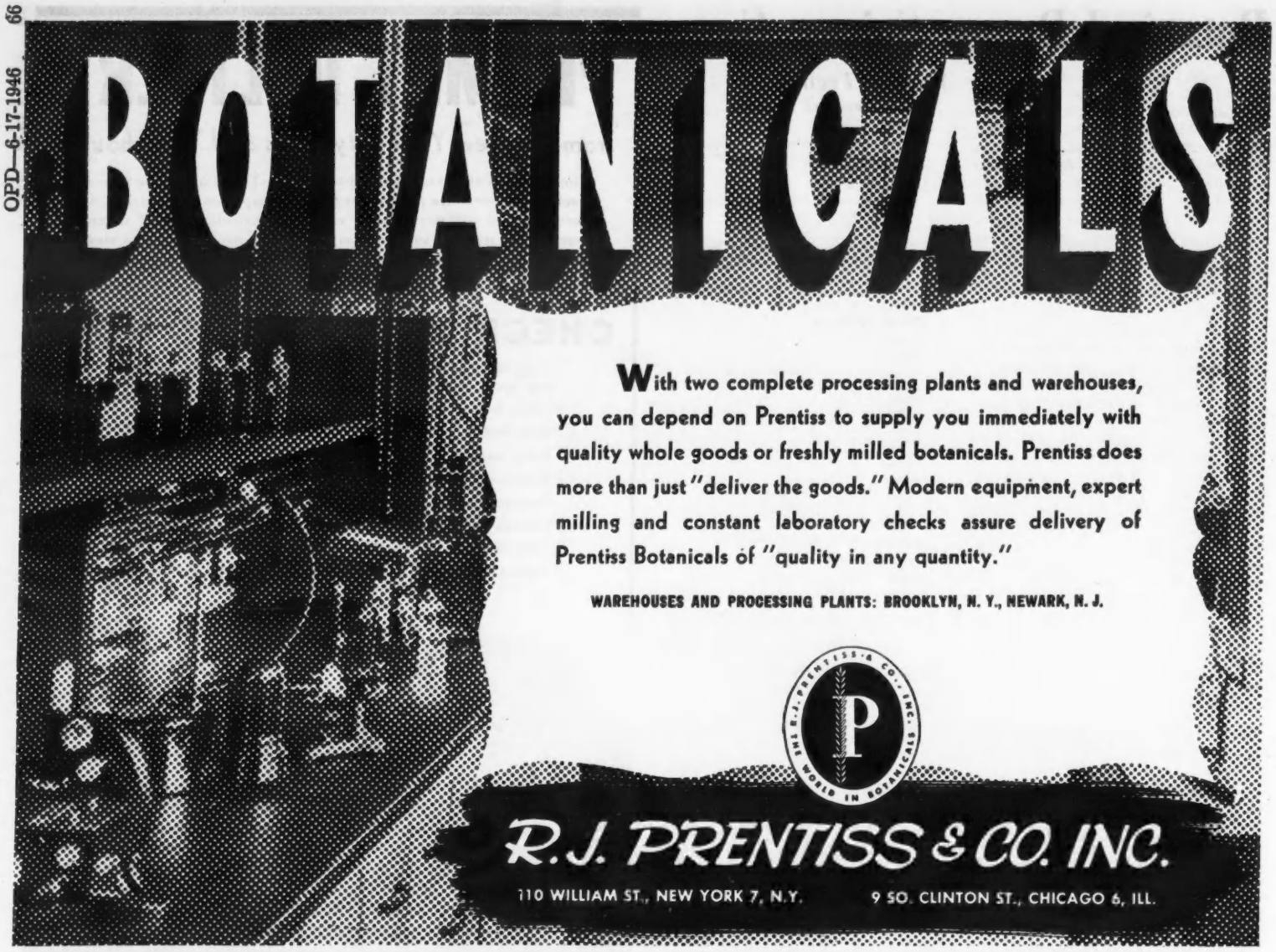
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More competition seemed to prevail in quarters merchandising Spanish herb.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts — Powdered material shifted price once more—change appears to be becoming chronic. The latest establishes powder at 15½c. to 16c. per pound. An arrival of 320 bags from Colombo may have had something to do with the decline.

Balm of Gilead—Is proving hard to get any of this article collected—which accounts for an asking price of $2.25 to $2.50 per pound with allegations of sales made at both ends of the range.

Corn Silk—Maize must be more plentiful in Italy than might be suspected. At least, corn silk sufficient to produce 31 bales arrived here from Naples last week.

Guarana—All dealers took a steady view of values, being undisturbed by the fact that 30 cases reached here from Santos, Brazil, last week.

Papain—Tightness in the matter of supply was not relieved much by the arrival of 14 half-chests of this item from Colombo. Prices remained high and strong.

Roots

Aletris—Although collections are off from normal achievement, sufficient has come in to permit the establishment of a price at $2.25 to $2.50 per pound. But there is very little in store.

Calamus—Reserves build slowly, but steady. An additional 27 bags arrived here last week from Calcutta, India. And prices still held very steady. Not much demand was noted.

Gentian—Stocks continued to increase, throwing the market still further toward competitive position. An arrival of 1,520 bags took place last week and spot conditions suggested that quoted prices might be shaded.

Goldenseal—Scarcity is more plentiful than supplies. Those with actual stocks in hand can virtually set their own quotations without danger of being disturbed by competition. The market ranges somewhere between $8.75 and $9 per pound.

Helonias—While far from plentiful —collections disappoint to this time—quotations named on spot at $2.25 to $2.30 per pound were said properly to reflect what has been paid in the country.

Jalap—The sole development was the arrival of 62 bags from Vera Cruz, Mexico, and it was well engaged prior to arrival

Rhubarb—Since India won't ship any more of this article to this country because of almost total rejection of arrivals for more than a quarter of a year, spot stocks are shrinking and holders of the very limited supply set arbitrary values at $1 to $1.15 per pound, named without offer.

Sarsaparilla—From Vera Cruz, Mexico, arrived four bales of this root last week. The market was in very low supply.

Squill—It was not stated whether the 140 bales arrived from Marseille, France, last week was red or white squill.

Turmeric—Alleppy root was up a fraction to 19½c. to 20c. per pound and Madras was also advanced to 18½c. to 19c. An arrival of 400 bags from Madras, India, was reported.

Seeds

Anise—'Tis odd that some foreign country does not offer this item for shipment. But Mexico seems the sole source of the ordinary item and does not offer now. The spot was nominal. Chinese star anise was available at 28c. to 28½c. per pound.

Caraway—Canadian and domestic seeds were down to 26c. to 27c. per pound.

Cardamom—Decorticated seed from Guatemala and India was higher at $1.15 to $1.20 per pound. Also, green seed advanced to 90c. to 92c.

Celery—Seed afloat was shaded to 26½c. to 27c. per pound.

Colchicum—Stocking seems difficult as each arrival goes into consumption. The latest was 5 bags reaching here from Genoa, Italy.

Coriander—Peruvian seed was advanced to 8c. to 8½c. per pound.

Fennel — Argentine futures were quoted at 18c. to 18½c. per pound. An arrival of 100 bags from Buenos Aires was noted last week.

Mustard—Showing marked strength. Montana brown was advanced to 11¾c. to 12¼c. per pound; yellow

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Rhubarb	20 ounces
Cloves	8 ounces
Saffron	8 ouuces
Nutmeg	20 ounces
Ether	10 ounces
Alcohol, diluted	20 ounces
Sherry wine	200 ounces

Mix drugs and reduce to coarse powder. Macerate in mixed alcohol and wine for 14 days, stirring thoroughly each day. Filter and add ether.

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became nominal at 30c. Washington yellow was also nominal at 30c.

Poppy—Argentine seed was lower at 29c. to 30c. per pound. Dutch was higher at 34½c. to 35c. and Swedish was shaded to 29c. to 30c.

Spices

Cinnamon — Arrivals totaled 745 bales from Colombo.

Clove — Prices were fractionally lower at 16c. to 16½c. per pound for spot Zanzibar, with futures named at 15¾c. to 16¼c. Madagascar, spot, 16c. to 16½c.; futures, 15¾c. to 16¼c.

Ginger—Jamaica root strengthened at the source, but spot No. 3 was shaded to 15½c. to 16c. per pound and Rhattoon, 15c. to 15½c.

Pimento — Spot quotations eased back to 25c. to 25½c. per pound.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, June 12.—All prices in this area have remained steady, with no advances or reductions reported. Call for botanicals has been good, but supplies are short. Ruling prices are:—

Marjoram—French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type, 40c. per pound for lots said to contain less than 12 percent stems. Sage guaranteed to contain less than 5 percent stems was quoted at 65c. per pound. Leucophylla was named at 32c. per pound.

Savory—French type, 75c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—90c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems.

Thyme—French type, 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Jewett Gets Merit Medal from Army

The War Department has awarded the Medal of Merit to Dr. Frank B. Jewett for "outstanding services as president of the National Academy of Scientists and as a member of the National Defense Research Committee."

North American Phosphate Company, has been incorporated in Louisville, Ky., by T. W. and Walter Grady and Elmer D. Young.

McCormick to Open N.Y. Plant August 1

McCormick & Co., manufacturer and importer of spices and disinfectants, Baltimore, will open a New York manufacturing plant about August 1. The company has leased an entire building at 481-87 Washington street to house the new plant and the firm's New York offices. The regional sales office, under R. L. Irwin, already has been transferred to the new location.

A.C.Friedrick Forms Spice Firm in Boston

Alfred C. Friedrick, formerly treasurer and general manager of the Stickney & Poor Spice Company, Boston, has formed his own company in that city, under the title of Frederick's Fine Foods. He will manufacture and distribute condiments, spices and table delicacies

Chain drug store sales were 26 percent higher in April than in the same month of 1945, according to the Department of Commerce.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Domestic and export demand for essential oils and aromatic chemicals continued to expand. However, the supply situation and production difficulties provided sellers with many headaches. Arrivals of essential oils from pre-war primary centers remained disappointing, particularly from the Dutch East Indies, while replacement costs have risen substantially in practically all countries. The establishment of maximum price ceilings for imported materials has been a great help in coping with the higher costs. With the exception of spearmint oil, adjustments in domestic price ceilings have been slow in following the higher trend in production costs.

Anise oil from China continued to work toward the lower offering prices, and some material was available at $1.75 per pound. The latest decline brings the price in a more competitive position with anethol and the various imitation grades, although it is still well above the 63c. per pound pre-war level. No further easing was disclosed in cassia oil, but prices ranged anywhere from $4.85 to $6.50 per pound on spot and compared with 88c. to 93c. per pound prevailing in August, 1939.

Patchouli oil was difficult to obtain at any price. A few drums arrived from the Far East at very high prices. Prior to the war patchouli was offered at $3.35 to $6.50 per pound and current offerings were made at $84 per pound before freight, insurance, import tax and other buying costs. This compared with a price of $28 per pound a year ago. The revival of some patchouli plantations in the Seychelles Islands have provided small offerings, but they were not nearly sufficient to compensate for the lack of shipments from Java and Singapore. The plantations in Singapore and Java were left in poor shape by the Japanese, it was pointed out, and the small lots hidden have been absorbed.

Production of rose oil and rose concrete in Bulgaria was seriously curtailed by the war. Only 351,016 kilograms of rose oil were processed in 1945, compared with a high level of 3,778,957 kilograms in 1939. Preliminary estimates of rose garden acreage in 1945 place the total at 2,300 hectares, compared with the 1939 planting of 6,338 hectares.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cedarleaf oil, U.S.P., 10c. per lb.
Palmarosa oil, 50c. per lb.
Sassafras oil, artif., 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anise oil, Chinese, 40c. per lb.
Bay oil, W.I., 10c. per lb.
Bois de rose oil, 10c. per lb.
Camphor oil, synth., dom., 4½c. per lb.
Juniper wood oil, tech., 7c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
206.0	**205.6**	**209.3**	**229.4**

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—Demand continued routine, while stocks were moderate to keep market tone steady to firm. Imports aggregated 11 drums, all from Italy last week.

Angelica Root—Inquiries were light, and offerings limited. Prices ranged from $120 to $140 per pound.

Anise—Price for the Chinese oil continued to decline and offerings were made in one direction at $1.75 per pound. The narrow demand and continued lower offerings from China kept the market tone easy.

Bay—The West Indies, 50-55 percent material was lower at $1.30 per pound, while the Puerto Rican ranged from $1.58 to $1.75 per pound. Stocks were satisfactory at the moment.

Bois de Rose—Offerings on spot were made at $5 and ranged to $5.25 in other directions. Imports amounted to 12 drums from South America last week.

Camphor—The synthetic white domestic material was available at 12c. per pound in one quarter. Inquiries routine.

Cananga—The limited offerings of native consisted of old stocks as arrivals from primary centers have been negligible for some time.

Cassia — Price situation remained easy as offerings ranged anywhere from $4.85 to $6.50 per pound. Demand failed to broaden appreciably.

Cedarleaf—Prices were generally higher ranging from $2.65 to $2.70 per pound. Demand continued steady.

Cinnamon Bark—Situation was unchanged as to prices, while supplies were sufficient to take care of regular consumers needs.

Citronella—Most of the transactions in Ceylon oil were transacted on a duty plus basis until clarification of the duty status by the appelate court.

Clove—Demand and supplies held at a favorable level to keep market in a firm position.

Coriander—Quotations held at previously established levels, with spot stocks entirely adequate to meet all inquiries.

Dillseed—Offerings were usually made on a restricted basis, and prices were firm at levels in force previously.

Eucalyptus—Market was in a tight position, and more supplies are needed from primary centers to take care of all inquiries. Prices ruled firm. Imports totaled one case last week.

Geranium—Buying interest was not too broad, although offerings were not plentiful and prices held at the same levels.

Ginger—Demand held at routine levels, while no new development occurred in the prices.

Grapefruit—Production this year indicates that supplies will be adequate to meet most demand. Prices ranged from $2.20 to $2.75 per pound.

Juniper Wood—Technical material was available at slightly lower level of 83c. per pound and ranged as high as $1 per pound. Interest only fair.

Lavender—While sellers were offering various grades of French oils, buying was conservative and prices steady to firm. Fair stocks of Spanish spike were available.

Lemon — Offerings of government surplus oil partially made up for the limited domestic offerings. Latest figures released by the Department of Agriculture indicated that a total of 263,735 pounds of Sicilian surplus lemon oil have been sold to dealers out of the 268,300 pounds originally offered. Imports amounted to 33 cases from Naples last week.

Lemongrass—Spot offerings were not plentiful, and prices ranged from $3.25 to $4 per pound. Offerings from the source remain firm, with the disposition to await new crop developments.

Mace—A tight situation continued to characterize the market as supplies of raw material have been limited in recent weeks. Prices were very firm.

Neroli—Inquiries consisted mostly of small lots and prices from the French ranged from $185 to $295 per pound.

Orange—While domestic and imported stocks continued limited, demand was not especially active because of limited sugar supplies in principal consuming industries. Imports last week totaled 62 cases from Santos.

Palmarosa—Prices were advanced to the basis of $8.50 per pound, reflecting higher replacement costs and limited quantities.

Peppermint—Demand for natural and redistilled continued at a satisfactory pace, while the tone of the market remained firm. Government purchases to April 30 totaled 42,000 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Petitgrain—Another shipment totaling 45 drums reached here from South America last week. Prices at the source were high, and spot quotations ranged from $4 to $4.35 per pound.

Sandalwood—Sellers continued to work against a backlog of orders and awaited additional shipments of wood from India. Imports totaled 42 drums from Madras last week.

Sassafras—Prices for artificial were higher at 80c. to 85c. per pound. Demand steady and offerings usually limited.

Spearmint—Stocks in dealers' hands were not too plentiful, as producers

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

continued to sell direct to principal consumers. Prices firm at the new ceiling levels.

Vetiver — Supply position lacked much improvement, and the limited offerings ranged in price from $37.50 to $42 per pound.

Ylang-Ylang — Market retained its satisfactory position and all grades were offered in moderate quantities at previous prices.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—A steady volume of business remained in evidence, and prices were well sustained.

Benzyl Compounds — No further price developments were disclosed, and offerings were usually made in moderate quantities.

Coumarin—New business was restricted as present contract commitments absorbed most of available production.

Diphenyl Oxide—Orders on hand were shipped promptly, but no stocks were expected to accumulate before the end of August.

Indol—Most sellers were only able to take care of business already booked.

Methyl Salicylate—A tightening in the supply situation was evident as some producers were falling behind in shipments.

Musk—The ambrette and ketone were difficult to obtain, while moderate quantities of xylol were available. Prices ruled firm.

Phenylethyl Alcohol — Most producers were operating at capacity levels and contract orders were sufficient to absorb the output. Prices firm.

Vanillin—Production difficulties and unfavorable price ceiling were factors in restricting supplies. Domestic and export inquiries continued heavy.

Revlon Highest Bidder For Graef & Schmidt

Revlon Products Corporation, cosmetics manufacturer, New York, was the highest among fourteen bidders for the stock of Graef & Schmidt, Inc., in a sale conducted by the Alien Property Custodian. Revlon offered $301,125, and an additional $30,000 for the Graef & Schmidt plant, Irvington, N. J. Graef & Schmidt was taken over under the authority of the trading with the enemy act.

Apothecaries Hall Treasurer Awarded Legion of Merit

Edward R. Jones, treasurer of the Apothecaries Hall Company, wholesaler of drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers, Waterbury, Conn., was presented with the Legion of Merit, June 7, in New York. The honor was in recognition of his war services as a lieutenant-colonel in the Army Service Forces. The citation of the award was read by Maj.-Gen. Clinton F. Robinson, director of ASF administrative control. The presentation was made by Brig.-Gen. Joseph F. Battley, former chief of staff of service commands.

Mr. Jones is the son of Evan H. Jones, president of the ninety-seven-year-old Apothecaries Hall.

Advanced Cosmetics Inc. Organized in New York

Advanced Cosmetics Inc. has been organized in New York to manufacture make-up products, creams and hair preparations. Maxmiliam Gotham is president, James H. McManus is secretary and sales manager and Charles Bock is treasurer. The plant, located in Long Island City, will be in operation about July 1.

Chicago Allied Drug Ass'n Plans Inter-City Golf Party

The Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis sections of the Allied Drug and Cosmetic Association will hold an intercity golf tournament at the Olympia Fields Golf and Country Club, Chicago, July 16.

Olsen to Head Renfro

George F. Olsen jr., former director of training for United-Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles, has been appointed head of the Renfro drug stores, Fort Worth, Tex. The Renfro chain was purchased by United-Rexall two weeks ago.

Trade Briefs

Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association will hold its next golf outing at the Sky Crest Country Club on June 20.

Gloria Vanderbilt Corporation, cosmetics manufacturer, New York, has appointed Albert M. Behrens advertising and sales manager.

Prince Matchabelli, Inc., perfumer, New York, has leased space at 316 East Fifty-ninth street for storage and assembling of display material.

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Proof of this industry's ability to attain new highwater marks in its distribution activities, in the face of these handicaps and the peacetime loss of its former backlogs of all military business save a few holdover orders from the U. S. Navy, has just been furnished in the latest report of the Census Bureau on the sales of paints, varnishes, lacquers and fillers made by 680 reporting manufacturing establishments, accounting for 90 percent of the total value of its output, for the month of April and first four months of this year. This report, printed on this page, at the foot of these columns, shows the largest sales for any similar periods in its history—far exceeding those of even the banner year, 1945, when war orders constituted fully 60 to 75 percent of the aggregate business.

Removing the obstacle to a resumption of production in lead pigments and pastes, recently interposed by the action of the Office of Price Administration in advancing the ceiling prices on primary and secondary metallic lead by 1¾ cents, that bureau has authorized and made immediately effective commensurate markups, ranging from 1¼ cents to 1¾ cents per pound, in prices of the pigments and pastes having a high lead content, notably basic carbonate and basic sulphate white lead, red lead and these leads in oils, also litharge and lead chrome color pigments; in short on any and all lead pigments or pastes containing 50 percent or more of lead.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Supplementing its action in authorizing advances in the prices of primary and secondary lead by 1¾ cents per pound, to a basis of 8¼ cents in New York, the Office of Price Administration has paved the way for manufacturers of the lead pigments and pastes to resume their temporarily suspended production of these lead chemicals containing in excess of 50 percent of lead by permitting them to make commensurate advances in prices for their products.

But in connection with the authorized marking up of prices for primary and secondary lead, the Office of Economic Stabilization has announced a reduction in subsidy payments on the production of lead as well as copper by the amount of recent ceiling price increases granted by OPA. The OES has also taken steps to recapture from the lead mines which have been receiving subsidies any windfalls resulting from the price increases, and has acted to revise mine production quotas, where necessary to maintain current mine operating margins.

The new ceiling prices on lead pigments and pastes, which have been made effective June 7, represent an average increase over previous maximum prices of 20 percent, figuring out dollars-and-cents advances of 1¼ cents to 1¾ cents per pound in basic white lead carbonate and sulphate and white lead-in-oil and for dry red lead and red lead-in-oil, as well as for litharge and lead chrome color pigments.

This commensurate markingup of prices for the lead pigments and pastes has been arranged for by application of a formula by which producers may compute the new ceiling prices on these products.

Prices for pig lead have continued for the week June 7-14 at 8.10c. in St. Louis and 8.25c. in New York.

A further tightening of the supply situation in zinc slabs is being reported in consequence of the curtailment of operations at many of the zinc smelters and refineries and the failure of OPA to authorize markups in prices for these zinc products to an extent commensurate with the recent advances in lead and copper. Reporting on zinc mining operations for April, the Bureau of Mines reports that unsettled labor conditions at the mines and smelters continued to restrict the domestic mine production of zinc in that month, so that the output of recoverable zinc in the United States fell from 50,795 short tons for March to 48,642 tons, as compared with a monthly average for last year of 51,000 tons. The average daily production in April is shown to have been only 1,621 tons, contrasted with 1,639 tons in March.

Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unchanged for the week June 7-14 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead—In spite of the incentive for resuming production of this lead pigment, afforded by the authorized markup of 1¾c. per pound for this type as well as for red lead, most of the former manufacturers of this pigment have continued to suspend making it.

Litharge—After availing themselves of the privilege of advancing this lead product by 1¾c. per pound to a basis of 10¼c.-10¾c., leading manufacturers have resumed processing of this material.

Red Lead—Oxidizers have marked up the base price of dry red lead by 1¾c. to 11¼c.-11¾c. and are quoting their red lead in oil at 15½c. in 100-pound lots.

Orange Mineral—Price advanced 1¾c. to 13¾c.-14¼c. per pound.

White Lead—Corroders who had suspended manufacturing of this pigment upon the initial announcement of the advance in pig lead have resumed operations after marking up their prices of dry white lead by 1½c. to a basis of 9¾c.-10c. per pound and after advancing their price for white lead-in-oil to 14c. in 100-pound kegs.

Zinc Oxide—Lacking authorization for a markup in prices of zinc oxide commensurate with the increased cost of production, although there has yet been no advance in price of zinc like those permitted in lead and copper, some manufacturers of these oxides have suspended manufacturing operations, awaiting such action by OPA.

Fillers and Extenders

Diatomaceous Earth—In steadily increasing demand. Importations of 702

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dibutyl phthalate, 3c. per lb.
Lead pigments, lead in oils and lead pastes, 20 percent over old ceiling prices; dry red lead, red lead in oil, litharge, orange mineral, 1¾c. per lb.; dry white lead and white lead in oil, 1½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
143.8	140.2	140.2	140.2

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: April

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in April, 1946, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $72,381,752. Details of sales reported by these establishments, with comparative data for 1945 and 1944, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1946—April	$72,381,752	$40,805,364	$24,258,825	$18,180,108	$6,078,717	$7,317,563
Total, 4 mos..	248,227,263	139,853,822	82,623,059	61,975,958	20,857,101	25,550,387
1945—April	58,391,532	26,438,966	25,953,181	19,679,706	6,273,475	5,999,385
Total, 4 mos..	223,228,627	103,397,359	97,613,402	73,691,483	23,921,919	22,217,866
1944—April	50,952,247	25,210,320	20,823,533	15,553,501	5,270,032	4,918,394
Total, 4 mos..	193,739,122	90,997,377	83,709,365	62,358,505	21,350,860	19,032,380

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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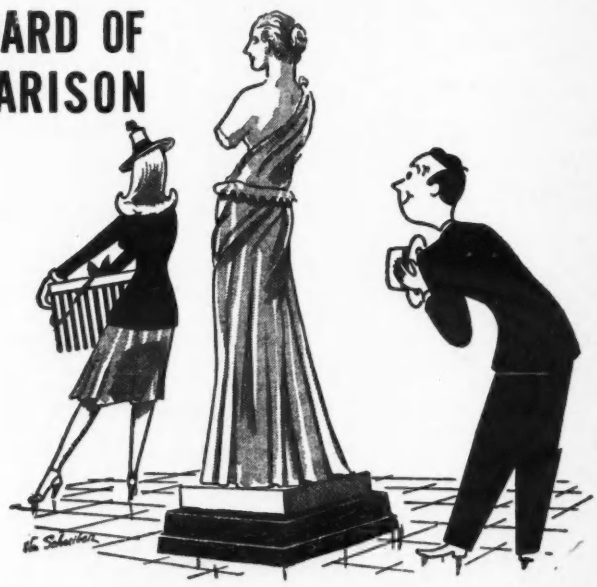

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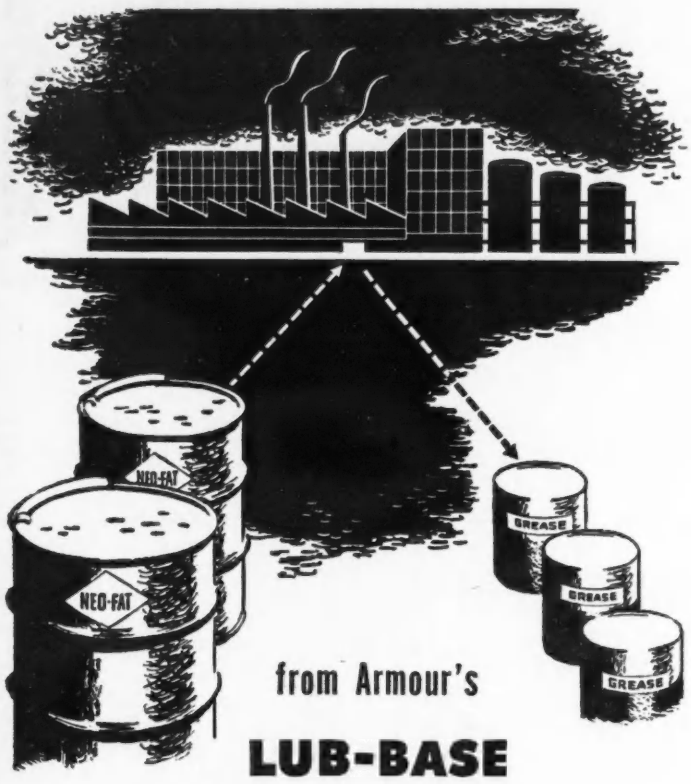

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Armour's Lub-Base is a *stabilized* blended fatty acid, produced especially for the compounders of lubricating greases. Its production and composition is scientifically controlled to assure the greatly improved greases needed to meet the exacting requirements of modern industry.

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Armour and Company

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Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales: April

Sales of plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines for April, 1946, as reported to the Bureau of Census by 38 identical manufacturers, accounting for approximately 87 percent of the total value of sales in these materials, as compared with those for April, 1945:—

Plastic-Texture Water Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	1,730,778	$113,285

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic-texture water paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	3,340,093	$250,769
Casein-bound	401,083	24,505
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*207,380	270,770
Dry powder form	796,117	67,709
Glue-bound	272,241	12,854

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hotwater	1,406,438	$59,924
Coldwater	910,317	39,672

Sales of these products for April, as compared with those for the corresponding month of last year, were as follows:—

	April— 1946	1945
Plastic paints.....lbs.	1,730,778	667,017
value.	$113,285	$46,170
Coldwater paints.value.	$635,607	$466,256
Calcimines .....lbs.	2,316,755	2,001,698
value.	$99,596	$95,204

bags from Mexico have been reported within the past week.

Talc — Being bought in steadily mounting quantities. An importation of 17,157 bags from Naples is noted.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Chrome Colors — The inadequate supply of bichromates continues to hold down production of the chrome colors and the situation is likely to be further complicated by OPA's action in suspending price controls from all products subject to chrome ore price regulation, including ferrochromium and chromium metal. Prices of lead chrome color pigments have already been advanced, together with orange mineral to the extent of 1¾c. per pound, in accordance with the new OPA maximum price schedules set forth in amendment 19 to supplementary regulation 14-F.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates—Buying interest in the metal naphthenates continues to reach fair-sized proportions, although showing some recession from peak levels as paint and varnish makers' requirements have shrunken slightly because of difficulties in obtaining other materials. Lead naphthenate has not been directly affected by the increased cost of metallic lead and lead pigments as its percentage of lead content does not amount to more than 30 percent at the utmost and the authorized markup in prices of lead chemicals applies only to those containing in excess of 50 percent of lead.

Stearates—Buying interest in these flattening agents on both domestic and export accounts continues sufficiently large to call for virtually all the current output of most plants engaged in their production.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—As a sequel to OPA's action of three weeks ago, granting to manufacturers of this material an adjustment in their formula for pricing it, whereby, although their ceiling prices will continue to vary in accordance with the individual manufacturer's cost of butyl alcohol, they will not be permitted in any instance to cut below the seller's March, 1942, prices, the lowest price manufacturers of dibutyl phthalate have advanced their price schedules for the new monthly period, June 10-July 9, by 3c. per pound, to a new basis of 19c. in tankcars, 20c. in drums for carload lots and 20½c. for less than carlots. One other manufacturer, however, has lowered his prices quoted for the preceding monthly period by 0.6c. to 22.1c. in tankcars, 23.1c. in drums for carload lots and 23.6c. in less than carlots.

Dibutyl Sebacate—Although there has been no easing of the tension and generally critical supply situation in castor oil, the lowest price manufacturer of this material has continued to offer his output for the June 10-July 9 period at an unaltered level of 49c. in tankcars. Another manufacturer, however, has reduced his price schedule by 0.7c. to 52.7c. in tankcars.

Naval Stores

The gum naval stores market continues to be characterized by the paucity of offerings of both turpentine and all grades of rosin save WG and WW, due to seemingly deliberate withholding of these commodities by producers and operators in the South in the confident hope of obtaining much higher than the present ceiling prices, if, as they now fondly believe, the Office of Price Administration can be persuaded to remove the ceiling limits on both gum and wood naval stores. As a partial camouflage for these withholding operations, these producers and operators are trotting out and parading stories of great difficulties which they allege are being experienced in getting the crude gum out from the recently flooded pine woodlands to the stills and to market but it is now becoming apparent that most of these flood obstacles have latterly been lifted with the advent of fairer and drier weather in the producing regions as the season of normally peak production approaches.

Rosin—Movement of gum rosin into domestic and export channels continues to be confined chiefly to the palest grades, such as WG and WW, with only a modicum of M and N available and virtually none of the darker grades down to B offered in any quarters by producers in the South. Foreign inquiries far exceed domestic takings but difficulties in procuring export licenses are retarding shipments abroad. Some fairly sizable quantities have been sent to Soviet Russia and the Scandinavian countries as well as to Great Britain and even to China and other regions of the Far East while only relatively

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Dyestuffs
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Blanc Fixe
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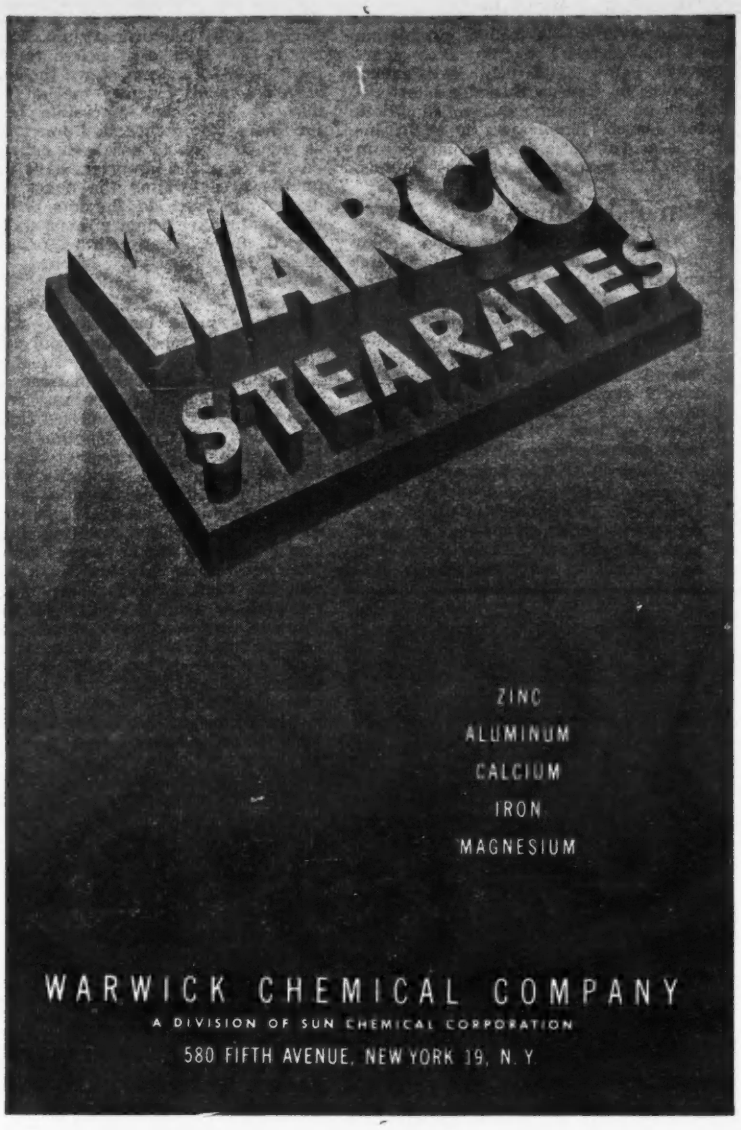

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CHEMICAL CORPORATION
(Successor to Ferro Drier & Chemical Company)
UNION COMMERCE BUILDING • CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

small amounts have been shipped to the South American countries. Export license quotas for the current quarter have now been pretty well filled and it is understood that no new export licenses will be obtainable until July 1, when the quotas for the two remaining quarters may be acted upon. CCC has fixed the June parity price on K grade rosin at $4.55 per 100 pounds.

Savannah, June 14.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00
D	6.09	6.09	6.07	6.07	6.07
E	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
F	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
G	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74
H	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
I	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
K	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
M	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82
N	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98
WG	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02
WW	7.07	7.07	7.07	7.07	7.07
X	7.07	7.07	7.07	7.07	7.07
	Drums				
Sales	54	...	...	...	44
Receipts	21	141	168	174	83
Shipments	214	...	...	100	...
Stocks	4,593	4,734	4,902	4,976	5,059

Turpentine—The shortage of gum turpentine has continued to feature the market, with carload lots obtainable only occasionally, and with such business as is still being done confined mostly to less than carlots. Production of gum turpentine in April and May has been estimated as having fallen 20 percent below normal for those months, this decline in output being attributed chiefly to the flooding of some of the woodlands with heavy rains and near-hurricanes. Producers are confident, however, that with the flush production season now at hand they will achieve the goal of 300,000 units set for this industry, this year. Last year, the production amounted to approximately 244,000 units. The June parity on gum turpentine has been set by CCC at 85 cents per gallon.

Savannah, June 14.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	83½	150	31	120	1,377
Tuesday	83½	...	165	...	1,542
Wednesday	83½	900	50	9	1,593
Thursday	83½	...	80	60	1,613
Friday	**83½**	...	60	161	1,512

Synthetic Resins

Polystyrene—Although production of this material continues considerably below generally satisfactory levels, the Census Bureau's latest report on shipments and consumption, for March, has shown a slight increase over those for February—from 3,007,122 pounds to 4,011,334 pounds.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum—OPA has taken action toward equalizing manufacturers' and distributors' ceilings for asphalt and tarred roofing products sold in the eastern area to customers served by both. This action, effective June 19, provides that jobbers' ceilings on sales to classes of purchasers customarily served by the manufacturer shall not be less than the manufacturers' ceilings. Movement of gilsonite and petroleum base asphaltums continues in sizable volume.

Copal—The local market continues virtually bare of stocks of Congo gum copal, as recent arrivals here have all been shipped out to consumers who had contracted for them months ago. Although several purchases of this gum have been made by American importers in the primary market in the Belgian Congo at prices ranging from 30 to 40 percent above the long-since-rescinded primary market ceilings, it has been impossible lately for them to procure additional lots, as the U. S. quota has been exhausted. To date, the importers have been unable to determine the exact costs of bringing each of the lots already bought in the primary market into the U. S. A., inasmuch as none of these lots has yet reached this country.

Shellac — Handicapped by the American price ceilings, at which they could resell any purchases which they might be able to make in the primary market, American importers of shellac are compelled to stand on the sidelines and see British operators and those of other countries snap up all offerings of the new Baisaikhi crop and remnants of the winter crops in the Calcutta market at prices which they could not afford to pay, in view of the ceiling limitations imposed upon their resales. However, stocks in New York have recently been somewhat replenished by arrivals from Calcutta of long-overdue cargoes, bought months ago, aggregating 5,120 bags of seedlac, 650 bags of garnet lac, 2,065 bags of refuse lac and 12,009 of otherwise unspecified shellac. Besides these arrivals from Calcutta, an aggregate of 1,815 bags of shellac has been received from London together with 50 bags of garnet lac and 1,526 bags have also come in from Liverpool.

Glues and Binders

Casein—Although there has been some improvement in the volume of domestic production of casein within the last month, this is still far below the normal rate and is affording but scanty relief from the shortage. Domestic production of casein ordinarily runs between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 pounds in the flush-milk-production months of April and May, but this year it is not expected to reach 5,000,000 despite the incentive of the recently advanced ceiling prices. Belated cargoes, aggregating 6,482 bags reached here from Buenos Aires within the past week but no new purchases can be made in Argentina by American importers for resale here at the present asking prices there, which are running between 32 cents and 33 cents, while the highest price which American importers can pay to break even on the transaction is 29 cents.

Mineral Pigments Output Data: 1944-45

Natural mineral pigments and manufactured iron oxide sold by processors in 1944-1945, according to the Bureau of Mines, totaled:—

	Short tons—1945.	1944.
Mineral blacks	2,960	3,388
Precipitated magnetic blacks	*	1,110
Natural brown oxides (metallic browns)	6,569	7,201
Vandyke brown (finished pigment)	284	162
Sap brown	...	458
Pure brown (90% or better iron oxides)	*	1,025
Natural red oxides	18,061	19,267
Pure red oxides (90% or better Fe_2O_3)	13,347	9,948
Venetian reds	8,954	8,184
Pyrite cinder	679	494
Other red iron oxides	11,064	6,339
Natural yellow oxides (high Fe_2O_3)	*	4,403
Pure yellows (85% or better Fe_2O_3)	14,040	16,082
Ochers (low Fe_2O_3)	11,918	9,547
Siennas—		
Burnt	853	702
Not burnt	2,563	2,314
Umbers—		
Burnt	2,685	1,854
Not burnt	*	4,126
Other	7,927	359
Total	101,014	97,018

* Included under "Other."

Trade Briefs

Maas & Waldstein Company, paint manufacturer, Newark, N. J., has developed a new coating which produces a lustrous hammered effect in a single spray-coat application and which is available as an air-dry or baking finish.

United Gilsonite Laboratories, Scranton, Pa., has developed a new aluminum roof paint which forms a reflecting, protective coating. The paint is processed from a Gilsonite asphalt base and fortified with a pure aluminum paste.

Heavy-duty ICC Drums and Bilge Barrels

★

Light-gage Drums, 55, 30, and 15 gal. capacity and 100 lb. Grease Drums

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Lightweight Drums for Chemical and Powdered Materials

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Your products will arrive fresh and uncontaminated when protected in transit and storage by J&L Steel Barrel Company drums. In addition to providing safe containers for shortening, edible oils, fats and powders, the drums can be decorated and painted with your colors and trade-mark to do a selling job for you. Write the nearest plant for more information.

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NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO. • PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

J&L STEEL

Universal Pigment Plant Completed

The Universal Pigment & Chemical Corporation, Newark, N. J., organized at the beginning of 1946, has completed construction of its plant and research laboratories. The company plans production of a line of organic lakes and toners for use in the paint, printing ink, linoleum, artificial leather, cosmetic, plastic and allied industries.

Harold E. Weisberg, founder and president of the company, was a research chemist for the Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation and later director of research of the Columbia Color division of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. His chief technical assistant is Martin Miller, who also served with these companies.

Lead, Zinc Pigments Shipments Up in 1945

Lead and zinc pigments and zinc salts shipped by domestic manufacturers in the United States, 1944-45, follow:—

	Tons	
	1945	1944
Basic lead sulphate or sublimed lead—		
White	2,236	5,253
Blue	1,660	1,080
Red lead	47,381	53,972
Orange mineral	230	284
Litharge	138,798	138,203
White lead—		
Dry	27,382	46,466
In oil*	23,788	39,260
Zinc oxide	127,955	140,075
Leaded zinc oxide	62,598	64,395
Lithopone	136,161	142,905
Zinc chloride, 50° Baume	56,230	57,545
Zinc sulphate	20,854	17,156

* Reported as sold in 1944.

Du Pont Names Pigments Dept. Assistant Manager

Frederick H. Weismuller has been appointed assistant general manager of the pigments department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He succeeds Crawford H. Greenewalt, who was recently named a vice-president and member of the executive committee. He has been director of sales for the pigments department since 1944.

Reynolds Metals Co. Advances Van Kennen

J. F. Van Kennen, manager of the central aluminum division of Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, Va., has been advanced to the post of assistant general manager of the aluminum sales division.

J.Lee Smith Adds Callaghan to Staff

John W. Callaghan, recently released from the Air Corps, has been added to the sales staff of J. Lee Smith & Co., importers and manufacturers of dry colors, New York. He will cover the New York and Connecticut territories.

Paint-Up Campaign Endorsed by President

OPD Washington Bureau

President Truman, in a letter to Shipley D. Burton, director of the National Clean-Up and Paint-Up Campaign bureau, strongly urged every citizen to join in the campaign.

Trade Briefs

Lewis Roberts, Inc., manufacturer of printing inks, plans the construction of a new plant in Newark, N. J.

St. Joseph Lead Company, St. Joseph, Mo., has appointed **Harry E.** Outcault assistant sales manager of the zinc oxide department.

Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich., has developed a new thermosetting silicone resin for use in formulating exceptionally heat and moisture resistant paints.

Leon S. Hanline, partner in the firm of Hanline Bros. and the Hirshberg Paint Company, has received the Brand Name Research Foundation Certificate of Public Service.

SYNTHETIC RAW SIENNA
A NEW PIGMENT
99+% Hydrated Ferric Oxide
Brilliant — Very Strong
Transparent — Extremely easily ground
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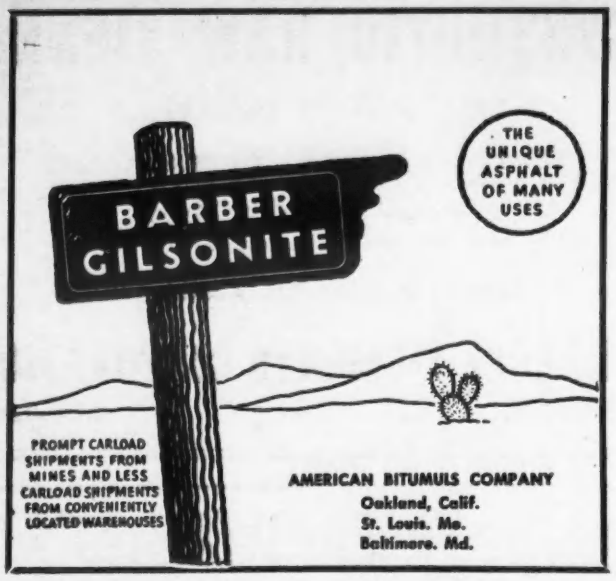

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AHCO PRODUCTS

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE"* STEARATE

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE" STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivative, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	22° to 24°C
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.888 at 25°/25°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

* Trade mark of C&CCC

BUTYL STEARATE

BUTYL STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	19° to 20°C
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.85-.86 at 20°/20°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

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Manufacturing Chemists
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Established in 1815 • Plants at Dighton, Mass. and Charlotte, N. C.
NEW YORK • BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • CHARLOTTE

Fats, Oils, Output Consumption: April

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for April, 1946, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

	Pounds—Production	Pounds—Consumption
Greases		
Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool)	46,341,000	48,478,000
Wool grease	1,567,000	1,417,000
Secondary Products		
Animal fat and oil fatty acids	20,775,000	21,354,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	2,316,000	2,414,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	3,153,000	866,000
Grease and lard oil	4,950,000	4,199,000
Oleo oil	2,227,000	655,000
Red oil or oleic acid	7,154,000	6,372,000
Stearic acid	5,601,000	4,631,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	[6]	520,000
Stearin, animal, edible	1,361,000	1,840,000
Inedible	2,814,000	1,425,000
Stearin, vegetable oil, winter	6,860,000	6,296,000
Tallow oil	2,336,000	999,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc	13,604,000	12,371,000
Vegetable Oils		
Babassu, crude	[2]	4,667,000
Refined	[2]	3,174,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	7,732,000	7,809,000
No. 3, crude	2,127,000	3,090,000
Dehydrated	3,490,000	3,491,000
Sulphonated	.....	491,000
Chinawood or tung oil	981,000	1,720,000
Coconut, crude	23,988,000	20,334,000
Refined	8,737,000	7,758,000
Corn, crude	14,564,000	16,365,000
Refined	14,888,000	2,210,000
Cottonseed, crude	50,834,000	79,568,000
Refined	69,571,000	84,414,000
Linseed	42,129,000	51,297,000
Olive, edible	[2]	3,000
Inedible	.....	33,000
Olive, sulphur oil or olive foots	[2]	50,000
Oiticica	.....	1,628,000
Palmkernel, crude	.....	1,680,000
Refined	.....	[2]
Palm, crude	.....	4,186,000
Refined	[2]	345,000
Peanut, crude[1]	7,062,000	9,105,000
Refined	7,904,000	5,511,000
Perilla	.....	6,000
Rapeseed	.....	1,403,000
Sesame	.....	201,000
Soybean, crude	125,960,000	120,512,000
Refined	112,155,000	90,506,000
All other	8,395,000	2,333,000
Animal Fats		
Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	108,998,000	1,887,000
Neatsfoot oil	217,000	423,000
Tallow, edible	5,637,000	6,340,000
Inedible	79,804,000	110,614,000
Fish and Marine Mammal Oils[3]		
Cod	33,000	1,214,000
Codliver	3,000	1,030,000
Marine mammal	.....	1,070,000
Other fish	462,000	11,221,000
Other liver	333,000	396,000
Other Products		
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	8,000,000	5,568,000
crude (100% basis)	14,266,000	15,159,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	5,780,000	6,489,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	82,216,000	76,712,000
Inedible	13,597,000	15,177,000
Winterized vegetable oils	25,800,000	.....

[1] Data on production collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics; stocks held by crude peanut oil producers also reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, whereas those held at refineries are collected by the Bureau of the Census.
[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils to avoid disclosure of operation of individual establishments.
[3] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.
[4] Includes 204,000 pounds of menhaden oil. No herring, sardine and pilchard production reported for April.
[5] Includes 55,000 pounds of herring, sardine, and pilchard. No menhaden oil production reported for March.
[6] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Glidden Co. Advances Two Returned Veterans

The Glidden Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, has named Charles M. Dunn jr. manager of aviation sales, and James C. Rankin assistant to the manager of industrial and transportation sales. Both men recently returned to the company from the Armed Forces.

Before entering the service, Mr. Dunn was assistant manager of the department he now heads, and Mr. Rankin was coordinator of retail stores.

Cadmium Output Off

Domestic production of cadmium in 1945 was 8,209,000 pounds according to the Civilian Production Administration. In 1944 the production was 8,938,000 pounds as against 8,629,000 pounds in 1943; 7,741,000 pounds in 1942; 7,760,000 pounds in 1941, and 6,619,000 pounds in 1940. Stocks at the end of the year were 2,656,000 for 1945 compared with 3,469,000 in 1944.

'Luvitherm' Calendering Reported by OPB

Two German machines for calendering "luvitherm," a thin plastic film, are described in a report, PB-14520, released by the Office of the Publication Board of the Department of Commerce.

"Luvitherm" film is a variety of polyvinol chloride. It can be heat-sealed and manifests good properties at 80 degrees Centigrade. It is adaptable for the wrapping of frozen fish products, according to the report, which also states that the Germans used it as a base or backing for the recording tape in magnetophone.

Orders for the report, costing $1 for photostat and 50 cents for microfilm, should be addressed to the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by a check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Pitts. Glass Marks Warehousing Anniversary

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company this month marks the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of its warehousing system. In 1896, just thirteen years after plate glass first was produced successfully at its Creighton, Pa., plant, the company acquired eight glass jobbing concerns located at New York, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Kansas City, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Minneapolis.

Monroe Sander Names Blake Ass't President

Dudley B. Blake, recently released as a captain in the Army, has been appointed assistant president of the Monroe Sander Corporation, paints manufacturer, Long Island City, N. Y. His principal duties will be to supervise industrial sales promotion and a national expansion program.

Asbestos Output Up

Asbestos production in 1945 totaled 13,605 tons, compared with 7,558 tons in 1944. Domestic sales reached 12,252 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has broadened the functional possibilities of vinyl butyral as a material to enhance the serviceability of paper fiber rugs, mats and automobile seat covers.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Urgent consuming demand for all oils and fats continued to feature the market last week, but the volume of sales was negligible because of the scarcity of supplies. An active inquiry for refined soybean oil for export to Spain for the exchange of olive oil unearthed little, if any oil and it appears as though supplies do not exist irrespective of reports that sellers refused to dispose of their holdings.

Prospects for the securing of vegetable oils and seed from the Argentine appeared less favorable, according to a report by Comtelburo from Buenos Aires which stated that a representative of the Combined Food Board had returned to the United States and was unsuccessful in purchasing oils and seeds for shipment to the United States, because bids were said to be below the average ruling prices in the Argentine. Russia was reported to be dickering for flaxseed and other oilseeds from the Argentine, but officials there have so far declined to reveal whether business has actually been done. Reports, however, persist that recently about 9,500 tons of linseed oil were shipped to Russia on a Russian tanker.

Importation of Philippine copra and crude coconut oil was turned back to private concerns, at the same price ceilings which were formerly maintained by CCC, effective June 11, it was announced by OPA. Babassu price ceilings for oil were increased 9/10 cents per pound and kernels, $16.50 per metric ton, by OPA, also effective on June 11.

Cottonseed Oil

With the balance of the season's production required for previous contracts, sales of crude oil were limited to occasional tankcars at ceilings. Consuming demand continued urgent, at ceilings.

Consumption of cottonseed oil was placed at 223,260 barrels in may, compared with 199,620 barrels during April and 284,855 barrels in May last year. Disappearance of oil for ten months ending May totaled 2,064,000 barrels against 2,536,000 barrels for the same time last year. Visible supply of seed and oil June 1 was estimated at 1,092,000 barrels against 1,285,000 barrels, a year ago.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	14.31 bid
September	....	....	14.31 bid
October	....	....	14.31 bid
December	....	....	14.31 bid
March, 1946	....	....	14.31 bid
May	....	....	14.31 bid

Total sales, none.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12¾c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Linseed Oil

With the resumption of crushing operations deliveries of oil were stepped up against contracts. Crushers were reported away behind in deliveries and were not offering oil, but were accepting new orders, subject to delay in delivery. Demand continued urgent.

Prospects of obtaining flaxseed and linseed oil from the Argentine appeared unfavorable, according to a report received from Buenos Aires, which stated that a representative of the Combined Food Board was unsuccessful in purchasing vegetable oils and seed, because bids were said to be below the average ruling prices in the Argentine.

Procedure for making payments of the support price for the 1946 flaxseed crop to eligible producers was announced June 10 by the Department of Agriculture. The support price for the 1946 crop is $3.60 per bushel for U. S. No. 1, Minneapolis basis. Present ceiling is $3.35 per bushel and rate of payment will be 25c. per bushel, except in the southwestern States where the rate is 50c. per bushel, because the ceiling was increased 25c. per bushel last May 17.

Minneapolis, June 12.—What little oil there is available is being applied against urgent requests of old customers and it creates a problem in allocations for the mill sellers. Production rate, expected to be down around 25 percent of capacity or lower by mid-June was holding at around 50 percent and mills were working out much better on maturing contracts than they expected.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	4,520,000	4,686,000
Since Sept. 1	255,820,000	206,090,000

Flaxseed—Increased seed receipts boosted oil production, which was delivered against former contracts, and did not improve the supply situation.

Minneapolis, June 12.—Liberal receipts of flaxseed during the first two weeks in June aided crushers materially, not in making new oil sales but in keeping the crushing rate at a relatively high level. Crop news was more optimistic, rains of the past week encouraging field observers to take a little brighter view of the situation.

	Receipts 1945-46	Receipts 1944-45	Shipments 1945-46	Shipments 1944-45
This week	111,500	81,000	34,500	39,000
Since Sept 1	20,156,500	10,149,800	4,264,000	1,977,000

Flaxseed in Minneapolis during the week was quoted at $3.35 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and for forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, June 14.—Flaxseed shipments totaled 411,000 bushels to the United States last week. Flaxseed quoted at $2.64¼ per bushel, f.o.b. terminal elevators. Visible seed supply was estimated at 3,150,000 bushels.

Hull, June 14.—Flaxseed, Bombay, £46½ nominal, June; Calcutta, £37 nominal. June; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Babassu—Price ceilings were advanced from 11 1/10c. per pound, to 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York, Pacific and Gulf ports, by OPA, ef-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Babassu oil, 9/10c. per lb.
Beeswax, crude, 2c. per lb.
Candelilla wax, ref., 2c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, N. C., No. 3, ref., 5c. per lb.
Yellow, Nos. 1 and 2, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Ouricury wax, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.4	193.4	193.5	193.3

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Cottonseed Crush Smaller: May

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products from August 1 through May 31, 1946, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons 1945-46	Tons 1944-45
Receipts	[1]3,093,427	4,288,085
Crushed	3,165,037	4,001,972
On hand May 31	146,738	390,959

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1945-46	Pounds 1944-45
Produced	986,348,000	1,242,009,000
Shipped	988,279,000	1,230,554,000
On hand May 31	[2]43,994,000	95,547,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1945-46	Pounds 1944-45
Produced	[3]903,564,000	1,087,090,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand May 31	[4]353,322,000	312,574,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1945-46	Tons 1944-45
Produced	1,391,967	1,837,861
Shipped	1,398,487	1,767,316
On hand May 31	45,738	98,595

Hulls

	Tons 1945-46	Tons 1944-45
Produced	760,614	927,202
Shipped	783,633	868,491
On hand May 31	38,678	73,504

Linters

	Bales 1945-46	Bales 1944-45
Produced	[5]959,577	1,171,488
Shipped	926,773	1,180,202
On hand May 31	[6]51,380	53,206

[1] Includes 992 and 7,400 tons destroyed during 1945-46 and 1944-45, respectively. Does not include 219,340 and 118,256 tons on hand August 1, 1945, and 1944, respectively, nor 54,903 and 73,065 tons reshipped during the seasons 1945-46 and 1944-45.
[2] Includes 9,392,000 pounds at oil mills, 29,739,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 4,863,000 pounds in transit.
[3] Produced from 1,000,372,000 pounds of crude oil.
[4] Includes 327,662,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 25,660,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.
[5] Includes 251,439 bales first cut, 606,862 bales second cut, and 101,276 bales mill run.
[6] Includes 29,633 bales first cut, 18,515 bales second cut, and 3,232 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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fective June 11. Under a new agreement with Brazilian government the United States agreed to pay exporters of babassu kernels $143 per metric ton, an increase of $16.50 per ton.

Castor, Dehydrated—Labor troubles continued to curtail the output and two plants were closed for the fourth week. Demand continued urgent and was unsatisfied.

Coconut—Effective June 11, the importation of copra and coconut oil from the Philippines will be resumed by private interests at the same prices maintained formerly by CCC, it was announced by OPA. Copra ceiling is $109.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast ports and $114.75 per short ton, c.i.f. Atlantic or Gulf ports, and crude coconut oil 8c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific ports and 8.35c. c.i.f. Atlantic ports.

Oiticica—Demand was active, with trading moderate and restricted to future shipments from Brazil at ceilings. Offerings prompt and nearby positions were sold up and scarce. Spot market was nominal at ceilings. Arrivals at New York totaled 1,475 barrels and were consigned against contracts.

Olive—Imports of 2,776 drums and 172 barrels of olive oil were received at New York from Syria last week through the free port zone for transshipment to foreign destinations. Olive oil importers were seeking to purchase refined soybean oil for shipment to Spain in exchange for olive oil, but met with little success. Supplies were reported unavailable as the production was sold well ahead during the season. Shipments of close to 1,000 tons of refined soybean were reported to leave New York for Spain late next week.

Peanut—Several scattered tankcars of crude oil were reported sold at the ceiling, 13c. per pound, f.o.b. southeastern mills. Refiners continued to bid at this figure. Planting was almost completed in Alabama and Georgia and fair weather will place the crop in good condition. Purchases of 10,500,000 pounds of peanuts were reported at $892,500 during April by the Department of Agriculture.

Soybean—Production has practically ceased for the season and offerings of crude and refined grades were scanty.

Sunflowerseed — Production of the Argentine sunflowerseed 1945-46 crop was placed at 2,208,000,000 pounds, according to the second estimate. This is the second largest crop ever harvested and only 3 percent smaller than the record output of 1943-44. A decree of May 23 fixed the government purchase price of all supplies of seed at $3.78 per 100 pounds and oil at 16.34c. per pound, U. S. currency.

Tung—Trading in Chinese oil was reported limited for shipment and mostly transacted on a barter basis. Offerings of oil were reported still moderate, with sellers in need of American dollars in order to acquire other scarce materials.

Fats and Greases

Grease—An urgent call against former orders continued to absorb the bulk of the light output. Sales were limited and transacted at ceilings.

Lard — Heavy demand continued unsatisfied, with sales confined to small quantities to regular buyers. Purchases of lard and rendered pork fat totaled 39,748,016 pounds at the cost of $6,255,107 during April by the Department of Agriculture for shipment abroad.

Tallow — Tight supply condition continued to hamper business. Demand was active, exceeding supplies. Producers were sold ahead and were not inclined to dispose of moderate surplus stocks.

Animal Oils

Degras—Supply situation has eased moderately and offerings were more liberal. Demand was reported fair and mainly for immediate requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady at the recent decline.

Grease Oil—Trading was restricted by light supplies. Consuming demand continued keen. Prices were well held at ceilings.

Neatsfoot Oil—Production was materially reduced and the market was firm. Demand was moderate.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil — Menhaden fishing was reported poor, because of inclement weather. Buying interest was keen, with offerings of refined and crude grades scarce.

Baltimore, June 12.—So far, according to advices, the menhaden catch has not been large, with the weather a part of the time unfavorable for the work. Demand for oil remains active and crude oil was firm at the ceiling 8.9c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. plants.

Sardine — This market was quiet, though demand for refined oil was active and exceeded the supply.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Curtailed production was readily absorbed on previous orders. Demand continued to exceed supplies. Market was firm at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—Trading was quiet as output was sold up and delivered against contracts. Consuming inquiry was keen and unsatisfied.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Ginners and growers were reported receiving the bulk of the light production. Business was limited, though demand was active.

Linseed Meal—Production was absorbed as fast as available against former orders. Crushers allocated meal to keep supplies more evenly distributed.

Minneapolis, June 12.—Allocation of meal continued, with feeders and feed mixers clamoring for supplies at any price. Shipping instructions were urgent and crushers were filling them as fast as the crush would permit.

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Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week.....	6,000,000	8,520,000
Since Sept. 1.....	348,000,000	293,480,000

Peanut Meal—Light production was reported moving in less than carlot quantities in the South. Inquiry was fairly active for new crop, but no sales were reported.

Waxes

Beeswax—Higher replacement costs strengthened crude on the market and prices were advanced 2c. per pound. Trading was moderate and stocks were firmly maintained.

Candelilla—Scarcity of stocks kept the spot market firm with prices more or less nominal. Refined was firmer and advanced 2c. per pound.

Carnauba—Firm conditions continued to prevail in Brazil and offerings for prompt and forward shipment were scarce and held at former levels. Trading was spotty, though inquiry was fair active. Refined No. 3, North country, was advanced 5c. and yellow No. 1 and No. 2 from 2c. to 3c. per pound, on the spot.

Montan—Trading in genuine wax was reported at 60c. per pound, New York basis, the first reported since the war. Arrivals totaled 406 bags at New York last week.

Ouricury—An easier tone in primary markets was reflected locally and prices were reduced 5c. per pound for crude and refined grades. Business was slow.

Small Business Group

—Continued from page 3

tain so-called "small business organizations" are in effect "fronts" for larger concerns and monopolistic interests. To permit these organizations to travel under false colors is felt to be highly detrimental to the welfare of small firms in free economy.

In the past the small business committee has confined its investigations primarily to finding a quick solution of the immediate problems of small firms rather than seeking solutions of long-range problems. During the war, certain voluntary restraints were placed upon the activities of the committee, dictated by the obvious need for strict attention to the war program and the impropriety of initiating any investigation which could be said to hamper or delay war production.

Now that the war is over and the nation is attempting to return to a civilian economy, the committee feels that stock-taking time has come to determine intelligently the competitive position of small business in the postwar period. The committee feels that it has already collected sufficient evidence in a series of cases to conclude that the terms of certain governmental restrictive orders during the war period have permitted certain firms and groups of firms to develop understandings and arrangements which tend to destroy their smaller competitors.

To proceed effectively with hearings on such a major subject, the subcommittee proposes to seek the advice and assistance of both the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice and to rely heavily on factual data to be supplied by the Department of Commerce. Conferences between the subcommittee and representatives of these agencies will commence next week.

Besides Mr. Kefauver, the subcommittee is composed of Representatives J. W. Robinson of Utah, Henry M. Jackson of Washington, Leonard W. Hall of New York, and Walter C. Ploeser of Missouri.

Labor Relations

—Continued from page 7

total strength of service from the date of original hire including the period of time he was in the armed services. The relative position of such length of service is the veteran's only guaranty against lay-off. In this respect, he must stand on equal footing with his civilian coworker and assume the risks of slackening of work and reduction of working forces through lay-offs.

In this connection, it is generally to be found in collective bargaining agreements that a provision for lay-off on seniority basis is coupled with a recall likewise on seniority basis, but in reverse order. The lowest in seniority position is first laid off; the highest is first recalled. The supreme court's denial of super-seniority in lay-off would seem to be equally applicable in recall. The draft act could not thus furnish super-seniority to the veteran employee on recall in the absence of an express provision to that effect in the agreement itself.

Demotion Equivalent to Discharge

Another very important dictum in the case is that concerning demotions. The act guarantees against discharge without cause for one year from the veteran's return to his job. The court views a demotion as equivalent to a discharge, and with it, the act's one year guaranty becomes applicable thereto. It must be realized, however, that a demotion emanating from the operational effect of lay-off on a seniority basis, would not come within the purview of this synonymity which the court had in mind between discharge and demotion. The demotion may result from the lay-off arising from the application of seniority in the reduction of working forces due to slackening of work. This is a substitute form of lay-off.

This apparent demotion, often referred to as "bumping," must be distinguished from the type of demotion which the court had in mind. In the latter, the demotion is permanent. In the former, the employee is put on a different job for the same reason that the employee would be laid off, namely, slackening of work and reduction of forces. The one is permanent, the other is temporary. "Demotional bumping" would not, therefore, under the court's decision, be illegal; whereas demotion (without cause) would be barred for the first year after the veteran's return to his job.

The court in the Fishgold case has only touched on a few of the problems of seniority There are many others; these will be discussed here from time to time.

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1—Buffalo Double Drum Dryer, 32"x 72".
1—Buffalo Single Drum chrome plated Dryer, 5'x6' with auxiliaries.
2—Vacuum Drum Dryers, 48"x40" (1 iron, other bronze, chromed).
1—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 5'x 20'.
1—Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3'x18' with auxiliaries.
2—Galland & Henning Steam Tube Dryers, 6'x30'.
1—Pfaudler 60"x24" Glass Lined Jkted. Evaporating Kettle with Glass Coated Agitator, condition new.
2—Aluminum Jacketed Vacuum Pans; 250 gal., 400 gal.
1—Copper Jacketed Vacuum Pan; about 175 gal.
1—Glass Lined 3,000 gal. Sectional Vacuum Still with Jacketed bottom.
1—Copper Distillation Column; 36"x 23'; sectional type.
4—Heavy Duty Vertical Copper Tanks; 4'x9'6"; with manholes.
2—Horizontal Copper Tanks; 4'4"x 12"; with manholes.
3—Raymond Imp Mill, 24", with accessories.
1—Mitts Merrill Hog or Shredder Model 3D.
2—Mikro No. 1 & No. 2 Pulverizers with motors.
1—Simpson Intensive Mixer, 6' Dia.
1—Standard Automatic Case Gluer & Sealer.
3—Sealers or Compression Belts, 6'—10'—20'.
9—Rotex Sifters, 20x40, 20x48, 28x60 and 40"x84".
1—Devine Impregnator, 31"x36", Jacketed.
3—Forge Welded Autoclaves—6'x21. 300 P.S.I.
2—Three Roll Water Cooled Calendars, 14"x48" and 18"x48".
1—Farrell Birmingham 4 Roll—10"x 26" Calendar with 2 speed motor.
1—Raymond "OO" Mill with Dust Collector and accessories.
1—Bauer Double Runner, 30" Attrition Mill; P.D.
1—Sturdevant No. "O" Hammer Mill with 10 H.P. motor.
1—Shriver 18"x18" Wood Plate & Frame Filter Press.
2—Louisville 36" Continuous Filters.
1—Industrial All Iron Rotary Filter; drum 6'x3'.

Tomato Juice & Puree Equipment, including Heat Exchangers, Coolers, Fillers, etc.

2—Colloid Mills, Premier and Chemi-Colloid, good for salad dressing.
3—Pony Mixers, 15 gal. cap.
2—W & P Jacketed Mixers; 9 gal. and 20 gal.
3—Dicers, Sterling & Anderson.
5—Jacketed Autoclaves or Pressure Vessels; 4'x6'.

New Syphon Fillers, New Vacuum Fillers, New Cap Tighteners, New Powder Mixers, New Hammer Mills or Granulators, New Conveyors of all types. Large stock of Jacketed Kettles, Stainless and Copper from 30 gals. to 300 gals.

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SPECIAL
ALUMINUM VACUUM STILLS, KETTLES, TANKS

3—Closed Jack. agitated Kettles with coils; 3—1,200 gal., 1—900 gal.
1—1,200 gal. closed jack. Kettle or Vacuum Still.
3—Closed jack. agitated Kettles or Vacuum Stills.
1—250 gal. Copper jack. agit. closed Kettles or Vac. Stills.
1—350 gal. closed jack. agit. Kettle.
1—80 gal. jacketed open Kettle.
1—100 gal. open Tank.
33—250 GAL. NEW CLOSED HORIZONTAL STORAGE TANKS, OVAL SHAPED, APPROX. 46" AND 28" BY 61" LONG, 18" ROUND MANHOLE IN TOP, ⅛" PLATE.

4—100 gal. underdriven LEAD MIXERS, in battery with drive and motor.

SPECIAL ITEMS FROM STOCK

2—Buffalo 6' Vacuum & Atmospheric CRYSTALIZERS.
7—Anderson No. 1 Expellers, M.D.
1—8" Mikro Pulverizer.
1—Patterson 36" dia. Dry Pan, double muller.
4—18" & 22" Robinson & Bauer motor driven Attrition Mills.

DRYERS

1—Devine VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 14 shelves, 40x43.
3—B. & C. 28" dia. x 60" face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS complete.
1—32"x72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, m.d.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS; 4'x30', 5'x30', 70"x30", 6'x60'.
1—ROTARY KILN, 6'x60'.
6—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 1—Devine, 5'x30'; 3—Devine, 4'x25'; 1—Devine, 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells, 30"x12'.
1—6'x35' Louisville Direct Heat single shell Rotary Dryer.

JUST PURCHASED
Chemical Perfume Plant

2—200 gallon Copper steam jacketed Agitated Kettles.
4—100 gallon Copper steam jacketed Agitated Kettles.
1—275 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—250 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—60 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—50 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
2—25 gallon Copper Jacketed Evaporating Pan.
1—60 gallon Copper Jacketed Evaporating Pans.
1—J. H. Day Drug Mixer.
13—400 lb. All Copper Percolators.
8—200 lb. All Copper Percolators.
5—100 gallon Closed Copper Tanks.
Miscellaneous small copper tanks, crocks, stone percolators, stone filters, etc.
6—Day wall type agitators.

SPECIAL PURCHASE

1—A. Colton No. 14 Fully Automatic Tube Filler, Closer and Clipping Machine.
3—Cast Iron Plate and Frame FILTER PRESSES, side Feed, washing type, open delivery. Plate sizes 33x37"—40—1" frames. Gear Closing.
1—Pneumatic Scale six head fully automatic Capping Machine.
5—World and Ermold semi-automatic Labeling Machines, MD.
1—W & P MIXER, 150 gallon capacity, 100 gallon working capacity, size 15, style VI, type BB, equipped with sigma blades, fully motorized.
2—Stokes Hand Tube Fillers.
2—Colton Hand Tube Fillers.
4—Hand Closers and Crimpers.
1—Morgan Nailing Machine, MD.

Only a partial listing. Space does not permit listing all items. Send us your inquiries.

2—Weeks McDonald straight line fully automatic LABELERS, motor driven.
1—BRIGHTWOOD BOX MACHINE.
1—Karl Kiefer No. 2 Visco FILLER, piston type, to fill 4 oz. to 32 oz., motor driven.
1—Blanchard No. 14 SOAP POWDER MILL.
1—20x48" ROTEX SCREEN, motor driven.
1—Dopp 500 gallon jacketed KETTLE.
1—Colton No. 3 TUBE CLOSER, and CLIP FASTENER.
3—J. H. Day auger FILLERS, motor driven.
8—BAKER - PERKINS, size 15, style VI, class BS, steam jacketed sigma blade MIXERS, 150 gallons capacity, 100 gallons working capacity. Each equipped with Hydraulic Tilting devices. These mixers are new, unused.
42—250 gallon STAINLESS STEEL TANKS.
16—Motor driven AGITATORS, 3 HP. 3/60/220-440 volt, 225 RPM.
Approximately 1,000 feet of STEEL BALL BEARING ROLLER CONVEYOR, from 17 to 32" widths.

MILLS AND PULVERIZERS

PEBBLE MILLS, various sizes.
1—24"x24", Jeffrey single ROLL CRUSHER.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 0, No. 0000.
1—8'x30" Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILL, also 6'x36".
1—5'x13' PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunions.

28"x48" Sifters, 8, 4, 3 and 2 decks.
1—4'x20' Ruggles-Coles Indirect Heat Rotary Dryer.
1—12"x15' long Rotary Kiln, complete.
1—12"x18" Dings Magnetic Separator.
1—3'x8' Iron-lined Rod Mill.
1—6 cyl. Kritzer Lime Hydrator.
4—3'x6' double - deck Sturtevant Moto-Vibro Screens, all steel encased.
2—Hardinge silex - lined Pebble Mills, 6'x36 & 8'x30".
2—6'x28' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

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Stainless Steel Tanks—new—100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
9—New Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 30 and 40 gals. capacity; 2 100 gal.
Steam Jacketed Kettle, 9' dia. x 5' deep, with agitator (new).
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
100—Steel Tanks—all sizes and shapes.
Copper tank with agitator and coil, 66" dia. x 7' high.
2—International Centrifuges, size 3, Type F.S., Stainless Steel with Motors.
Shriver Filter, 24" open del., all iron.
1—18 spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
Colton Capsule Machine with Dies.
6—DeLaval Imo Pumps, 2" suc., 2" disch. (new).
Stainless Steel Milton-Roy Pumps (new) with G.E. Explosion-proof Motors.

SPECIAL

6—New Bronze Centrifugal Pumps from 20 to 150 GPM, direct connected to 3 phase motors.

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1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Tank, 2,000 gals.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Tank, 500 gals., with Stainless Steel Agitator.
1—High Chrome Iron Tank, 6,000 gals.
1—Nickel Jacketed Kettle, 400 gals.
1—Stainless Steel Holding Tank, 1,200 gals.
1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 38"x20'.
1—Ruggles-Coles Rotary Dryer, 7½'x60'.
1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Brick-Lined Dryer, 8½'x50'.
1—W & P Stainless Steel Mixer, 150 gals.
1—W & P Steel Mixer, 300 gals.
1—W & P Steel Jacketed Mixer, 100 gals.

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8—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—210 gallon Buhr Stone lined Pebble Mill
3—Practically new 750 gallon Porcelain lined Pebble Mills
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

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1—1,800 gal. agitated steel Mash Tub.
1—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—Raymond 0000 Imp Mill.
2—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 40" and 48".
1—No. 10 Day Imperial Mixer.
1—24" Mikro Pulverizer, belt drive.
2—1,000 gal. closed Lead Lined Tanks.
1—Buflovac 10 gal. Jack. Autoclave.
1—6' Buflovak Vacuum Crystallizer.
4—Portable Elevators—500 and 1,000 lb.
1—10 x 20 x 12" Union Dry Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 600 De Laval Clarifier.
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter.
4—Water Stills; 10 and 25 G.P.H.
1—Link Belt Rote-Louvre Dryer, 8½ x 20'.

What equipment have you for sale?

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SPECIALS!

17—Bucket Elevators, from 12' to 50' high, steel housing, motor driven.
1—Anderson No. 3 Moisture Expeller.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal, bottom discharge, belt driven.
1—Schaeffer Poidometer, 20"x4'.
1—Pfaudler Nickel Lined Jacketed Kettle, 287 gal.
1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 18"x3½'.
2—6' Buflovak Vacuum Crystallizers, complete.

1—Battery of 2 Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, bottom discharge, motor driven, 15 HP motors.
1—Orville Simpson No. 43 Rotex Sifter, motor driven.
1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20—42"x42" shelves.
3—Colton Class 9-18, 20 Punch Rotary Preforming Presses, 2" die.
2—Stokes "R" Single Punch Preforming Presses, 2½" die.
10—Colton and Stokes Single Punch Preforming Presses, up to ¾".
1—FEINC 3'x2' Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
1—Readco 100-gal. Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixer.
1—Fitzpatrick Model "D" Comminuting Machine.
1—Schutz O'Neill 16" Ball Bearing, Style D Limited Mill.
1—Colton No. 2 Combination Tube Filler and Closer.
3—Abbe No. 00, 1 and 2 Bluntergess Sifters.
1—New Era 100 gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, motor driven.
1—Filler Machine Co. 4 spout Filler.
1—5' dia. Copper Jacketed Pan, agitated.
1—Lab. Vallez Filter.
2—Zaremba All-Copper Evaporators, 500 sq. ft. each effect.
1—American 6' 2 Disc Rotary Continuous Filter.
6—Oliver 8' x 6' Rotary Hopper Dewaters. NEW.
1—Devine 4' x 15' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
2—6' x 27'6" Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
2—American 16" x 40" 3 Roller Mills, water cooled, motor driven.
4—Stokes Rotary B and BB Tablet Machines.
7—Stokes, Colton, Mulford Single Punch Tablet Machines, 3B, 3D and "T" and "R".
3—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3' x 5', 4' x 5'.
2—Hardinge Ball Mills, 2' x 8", 4½' x 24".
7—Pebble Mills, 75, 100 gal.
1—Hurrell Colloid Mill, motor driven, 20 h.p. motor.
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 42", 48", 5' and 6' dia.
5—1,200-lb. Brand New Powder Mixers.
2—3,000-lb. Powder Mixers.
1—J. H. Day, Size "C" Powder Mixer, motor driven.
6—Pfaudler Jktd. Agtd. Kettles, 100, 125, 200, 1,000 gal.
2—60 and 125 gal. Alum. Jktd. Kettles.
10—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 25 to 150 gal., some agitated.
8—Steel Jktd. Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gal., some agitated.
1—Copper Varnish Kettle, 175 gal.
4—W. & P. Mixers, 9, 20 gal.
1—Howes 24" x 12' Powder Mixer.
1—Williams No. 1 Hammer Mill.
1—Karl Kiefer Visco Piston Type Filler, motor driven.
5—World, Ermold Labelers.
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave, agitated, 3" wall.
6—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 36", 32", 30", 24", 18", 12".
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42".
4—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges, open and Presurtite.
3—De Laval No. 300, 600, 700 Clarifiers.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended type, Bottom Discharge Centrifugal, solid basket. M.D.
5—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals.
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20", 48" x 40", 8' x 6'.
4—Atmos. Drum Dryers, 4' x 9', 5' x 6', 6' x 12', 28" x 60".
2—Swenson Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30'.
1—Day 18" Pressure type ointment mill.
10—12" Belt Conveyors, 20 to 50' centers, built to specifications.
5—Rotary Dryers, 4' x 20' to 6' x 60'.

Partial List only. Your inquiries solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

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2—Batteries (5 & 9) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.

1—Chrystie 80"x45' Rot. Dryer.
1—Oliver 8'x10' Rot. Vac. Filter.
1—Tube Mill, 5'x15'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sharples 2 H.P. Centrifuge.
1—Hammer Mill 7½ H.P.
1—Steel Ball Mill, 35 gals.
1—Adamson 6" Extruder.
25—New stainless Steel Tanks, 100 to 1,000 gals.
New Water Stills, Gas and Elec.
10—Pony Mixers, 15 and 40 gals.
500-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" wide.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber, 18" to 42" sq.
4—Centrifugals, 20", 26" & 40".
5—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Press.
12—Vert. Jack. Agit. Kettles & Autoclaves to 1,500 gals.
2—250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, jacketed Copper Kettles.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed Kettle.
15—50 gal. Steel Tanks, Netteo Drives.
1—Blystone 2,000 lb. horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixer.
6—Horiontzal Mixers, 20 to 100 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Spiral Mixer.
1—Jeffrey Type 2A Electric Vibrator Feeder with Variac Rheostat.
2—4,000 gal. Acid Proof Tanks.
2—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Wall Vac. Pumps, 4"x2½".
1—Devine Vert. Condenser.
1—National Acme Model C20 stainless Steel Centrifuge.
2—De Laval Multiple Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18"x72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders up to 22".
1—Ross 16"x40", 3 Roll Mill.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18" to 7½"x30".
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 72 gals.
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neil 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
1—Williams No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.

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1—DEVINE No. 11 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x43".
1—DEVINE Surface Condenser and Receiver, 50 sq. ft.
1—DEVINE Vac. Pump, 52 CFM with 3 HP AC motor.

AVAILABLE NOW!
1—ABBE 30"x36" Pebble Mill—M.D.
1—Three Roll Mill W. C., 16x40—M.D.
1—PFAUDLER Jacketed Glass lined Reactor, 500 gal.
3—Powder Mixers, 400 to 2,000 lb. Capacity.
1—PFAUDLER Sectional Glass lined Tank, 600 gal.
1—Stainless Steel Vacuum Pan, 90 gal.
1—SHRIVER 12" Cast Iron Filter Press.
New S. S. Jacketed Kettles.
Portable Agitators, ¼ HP—S. S. Shaft and propellers.

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2—500 gal. glass lined Pfaudler tanks.
7—Portable agitators, D.C. & A.C. currents, ¼-2 HP.
1—Williams Model C Hammermill.
1—Gruendler 16x24 Grinder.
10—National, Ermold & World labelers.
2—Burt can labelers for a No. 2 and 10 can.
1—Practically new Whiz Packer.
1—18 spout Horix gravity filler (automatic).
10—U. S. Alsop straight line siphon fillers.

New stainless steel tanks and kettles from 40 to 250 gallons.

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1—O & J automatic labeler.
10—New 8 spout vacuum fillers, stainless steel and bronze tinned.

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Elgin 24 spout Rotary Vacuum Filling Machine.
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J. H. Day and Kent, Three Roll, 12" x 30", 10" x 40" Mills, motor driven with motor.
Mullers or Chasers 2 ft. to 6 ft. sizes.
Ermold and World Semi-Automatic Labeling Machines.
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15—All Copper RECTIFYING COLUMNS, 54", 48", 42", 40", 30" and 24" dia. Copper Tube Dephlegmators, Condensers, Calandrias, Preheaters, Still Pot, Instrument Controls, etc., for above column.

46—Steel Sheet surface CONDENSERS, each 150 1½"x7' copper tubes.
30—Miscellaneous Steel Storage TANKS, Vertical and Horizontal 200 to 22,000 gallon capacity. All clean on inside, used for alcohol.
18—All Bronze CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, with stellited shafts, direct motor driven. Sizes 2½x1 and 1½x1.
11—Miscellaneous STEAM PUMPS, from 20x14x16 to 4x4x5.
1—680 KW NORDBERG UNAFLOW ENGINE GENERATOR SET, non-condensing, 3/60/480 volts.
1—200 K.W. Allis Chalmers ENGINE GENERATOR SET, non-condensing, 3/60/480 volts.
1—750 K.W. NORDBERG ENGINE GENERATOR SET, non-condensing, 3/60/480 volts.
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1—Baldwin 57 ton LOCOMOTIVE, std. gauge.
4—6,000 gal. ARA steel TANK CARS.
1—Fairbanks TRACK SCALE, 42' long, 200,000-lb. capacity.
1—No. 450 KELLY FILTER, iron leaves.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

COMPLETELY EQUIPPED SAW MILL

COMPLETE UP-TO-DATE PLANING MILL

2—10 ton and 1-6 ton, hand CRANES, 45', 38', 21' span.
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Large number of MOTORS, 1 HP to 150 HP, 3/60/440 and 2300 volts, induction and slip ring. Send for list.
Approx. 14 miles of standard gauge 56-lb. and 45-lb. RAIL.
Iron, Brass, Copper, Aluminum PIPE, FITTINGS, VALVES, 1" to 12".

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60—Retort and Coolers, steel plate.
Complete Charcoal Iron BLAST FURNACE.
Air Compressors, Speed Reducers, Double Arm steel Drum Cleaner, Buffalo electric Barrel or Drum Filler, Recording Instruments, Electrical Testing Instruments.
Miscellaneous: Large assortment of tools, wrenches, hammers, drills, torches, jacks, reamers, hoists, fans, valves, fittings, bolts, nails, railroad car supplies, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting.

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AGENCIES WANTED

Mid-Western concern desires to make connection on natural resins, oils, and chemicals used by asphalt tile, and paint and varnish concerns. OPD 793.

A well established chemical distributor located Grand Central section New York City seeks distributing agency of industrial chemicals for metropolitan New York market. Prepared to supply fully equipped office space with complete facilities for out of town manufacturer desiring New York business office. OPD 822.

LATIN-AMERICAN SALES REPRESENTATIVE

Wanted—by prominent internationally known manufacturer, qualified person with experience in drugs, pharmaceuticals, and chemicals. Must speak Spanish fluently and be willing to travel.

Give complete information including age, experience, etc.

Write Box 807, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WEST COAST MARKETING COMPANY

with

WELL TRAINED CHEMICAL SALES ENGINEERS

WHOSE PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS are in **SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES AREAS**

WOULD LIKE TO REPRESENT ONE ADDITIONAL MANUFACTURER OF CHEMICALS OR EQUIPMENT

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LIQUIDATING

1—500 gallon Devine High Pressure Autoclave.
1—Dopp Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettle.
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3—Paterson Silex Lined Pebble Mills.
1—5000 gallon Steel Storage Tank.
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8—Turbo Generators, from 400 K.W. to 2750 K.W.
4—8000 gallon Steel Pressure Tanks.
75—Ton Cast Iron Pipe 8" to 18".
4—Permutit Water Softeners.
1—500 gallon Steam Jacketed Copper Kettle.
4—H & T Water Filters, 8' x 20'.
1—Nash No. 1 Engineering Pump, Type 960.

Republic **TEXTILE EQUIPMENT COMPANY**

40 Worth Street, New York 13, N.Y.

Phone: COrtlandt 7-1591

AGENCIES WANTED

Well-established Swedish importers want to obtain agencies for United States manufacturers in chemicals, pharmaceuticals, drugs, alkaloids, colors, solvent, waxes, rosin, turpentine, paraffin, etc. Write Svenska Chemo AB, Malmo Sweden. Cable address Svenskchemo.

Established firm located in Cincinnati and covering Southern Ohio would be interested in representing producers of raw materials used in the soap industry. OPD 799.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Filter Press, Shriver, 36 in. square, closed delivery, double feeds at bottom, double discharge at top, perfect condition $1,800.00 (price new $2,325.00) Harry Lipman, 108 Blanchard street, Newark, N. J. 5 Mitchell 2-1341.

50 gal. Day double arm jacketed, Ross 72 gal. paste mixers, Robinson 16 in. attrition mill and crusher, 40 HP vertical boiler 200 lbs.,NEW 20 HP totally enclosed gear motor, Vacuum pump, Kinny, 3 ft. dia Hardinge ball 6 ft. by 4 unlined pebble mills, Lawler Company, Durham avenue, L.V.R.R., Metuchen, N. J.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—1 Pony Laberlite machine model 86-ML., complete with motor, AC or DC. OPD 801.

Wanted—1 Auger type or vacuum powder filler to fill bottles with 3/8 in. opening. Complete with motor, AC or DC. OPD 802.

Wanted—500 to 700 gallon sulphonater, lead lined or monel metal. OPD 823.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Wide variety of liquid mixtures recovered at nominal cost for drum and tank car lots. We handle simple and difficultly-separable mixtures. Inquiries solicited. All reolles treated in strictest confidence. OPD 796.

LABORATORY WANTED

Laboratory—will either purchase small laboratory or rent part of laboratory. Preferably within Greater New York area. OPD 810.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For Sale: 1,320 lbs. carbitol; 700 lbs. barium peroxide; 500 lbs. sodium silicate No. 6; 400 lbs. isoform; 400 lbs. gray ammonium chloride; 222 lbs. brown G 8990; 200 to 300 lbs. zinc carbonate; 150 lbs. mono chlor benzene; 100 lbs. aluminum sulphate; 50 lbs. ethylene oxide; and 15 lbs. nikethamide NNR. OPD 815.

MATERIALS WANTED

Wanted to buy: Approximately 20 drums high ortho content cresol free from xylenols. Advise price and analysis. Marbon Corporation, 1926 West Tenth avenue, Gary, Indiana.

Off-grade or prime organic solvents such as acetates, alcohols, ketones, aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons. Also obsolete, contaminated or reclaimed lacquer thinners, solvent cleaners, reducers or allied solvent blends; in lots of 500 gallons or more. Describe fully stating shipping point and best price; or we will make offer. OPD 803.

Manufacturer wants to purchase coating having flat finish in the following monthly quantities: Ten 55-gallon drums, 10,000 pints, and 10,000 ½-pints. No labeling necessary. Pebble mill required. Grinding procedure simple. 3,000 lbs. of Ti-Pure R-200 or equivalent required for above quantities. Supplier must furnish pigment and containers. We furnish liquid quota-free. Will consider your supplying partial or greater quantities. OPD 806.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 811.

PLANT OFFERED

For Sale: Complete steel drum cleaning plant. Capacity 125 paint drums or 200 oil drums per day. We will install and put in operation. Reply OPD 819.

PLANT WANTED

Wanted—Chemical plant with possibility of expansion. Substantial fund available for investment. OPD 816.

POSITIONS VACANT

Chemist experienced hormone extraction natural sources. Good opportunity. New York plant. State details. OPD 804.

POSITIONS VACANT

Opening for young man with Pharmacy degree, in laboratories of well established mid-western firm, manufacturing a line of pure foods, medicines, toiletries and household articles. Must be able to take State Board examination if not already registered. Splendid opportunity for young man willing to work and accept responsibility. State age, height and weight, married or single. The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co., Box 1838, Columbus 16, OHIO.

Lacquer and synthetic chemist for well established company. Able to formulate and develop new products. Real future for experienced capable man. Write or phone. Standard Coating Company, 455 Broad avenue, Ridgefield, N. J. Chickering 4-4330.

Wanted—Chemist experienced with the manufacturing of Progesterone, Testosterone and glandulars preferably with a doctor's degree. Ziegler Pharmacal Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted—Experienced tablet coater. Ziegler Pharmacal Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Paint and varnish chemist: Medium size, well-known and progressive Eastern manufacturer has a really good opportunity to offer for a man who has general all-around experience with shelf goods, varnishes and industrials. Excellent salary and bonus arrangement. Rest assured your replies will be held strictly confidential. Our employees know of this ad. OPD 805.

Chemical engineer or chemist with experience in production and analytical control of cosmetics and/or pharmaceuticals. Give complete details. State if you will move to a city other than present location. OPD 809.

Lacquer Salesman wanted. Mfgr. of full lacquer and thinner line wants representative to cover Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. Salesman with following preferred. Give full details. All replies confidential. OPD 812.

Chemist-production manager—Unusual opportunity with expanding firm of manufacturing chemist. Must have had experience in analysis & manufacture of liquid soap, disinfectants floor waxes, cleaning compounds, polishes & related items. Capable of assuming full responsibility manufacture & improvement of old formula, also development of new ones. Reply in strict confidence giving complete details, age, education, experience & background. Salary open, commensurate with ability. Apply OPD 814.

Large manufacturer of painted awning stripes and waterproofed duck offers excellent opportunity to a man capable of taking entire charge of the operations in this department. Experience in mixing paint from dry colors and color matching absolutely essential. Knowledge of the application of paint and waterproofing compound to canvas helpful but not absolutely necessary. Practical chemical experience along with a working knowledge of the application of synthetic resins to cotton fabrics is also required. Write fully stating your experience and qualifications for this position as well as salary expected. All replies strictly confidential. OPD 818.

Sales Engineer—Large manufacturer raw material for paint industry desires chemist with experience in formulation and manufacture industrial finishes. Prefer man who has had some sales-service experience. This is an excellent opportunity. In order to receive consideration, give complete personal and business history. All information will be considered absolutely confidential and no references will be approached until after personal interview. OPD 820.

POSITIONS WANTED

Manufacturers' Agent,. experienced salesman would like to contact manufacturers of biologicals for representation in the Southwestern States. Commission basis. Also could handle line of botanicals either as buyer or agent. P. O. Box 1768, Oakland 4, Calif.

Chemist. Ph.D., age 35. Over 10 years' industrial experience in research and development, including supervisory duties. Organic synthesis, surface active agents, waxes, resins, coatings. Desires responsible, preferably executive position. OPD 794.

Resins-Protective coatings, Ph.D., 36, wide experience plant & laboratory, wants lasting, responsible position with progressive concern. Superintendent (or assistant) or research-development. Ability, personality, initiative. Up to date on alkyds manufacture. Available immediately. OPD 795.

College Graduate, BS in chemistry, wishes position as assistant chemist. Honest, reliable, industrious. OPD 797.

Latin American operations: Experienced, aggressive chemist of proved ability wishes responsible supervisory position in Latin American plant operations or sales, covering plastics, paints or drugs. Ph.D., age 32. OPD 798.

Organic Chemist, M.S. experienced in development and production of fine organic chemicals via organic synthesis and extraction from natural sources (nicotinamide and digitoxin) OPD 800.

SERVICES OFFERED

New and modern equipment for quantity tube filling, also powder and liquids; the production of all types of tablets, expert coating. Two research laboratories to handle all phases of chemical and biological assays, testing of materials, etc. Contract work a specialty. Lanteen Medical Laboratories, Inc., 900 N. Franklin street, Chicago 10, Ill.

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SURPLUS LOTS OF USED DRUMS WANTED

NEWARK STEEL DRUM COMPANY

LINDEN, N.J.

Phone 2-4466

C. J. COLVILLE

President

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

holding its own in this postwar period. The clause was devised by the National War Labor Board as a compromise between demands for the closed shop and the open shop. In general it requires all employees who were union members at the time of the agreement was signed to remain members in good standing for the life of the contract.

Of 224 agreements effective since January 1, covering approximately 655,000 workers, forty now have maintenance-of-membership clauses, according to a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Thirty-two of these were retained from previous agreements; the other eight had formerly provided merely that the union had sole bargaining rights for the employees, while the new contract provides for maintenance of membership as well.

Ten additional agreements which contained maintenance-of-membership provisions last year do not have such clauses in their present agreements. Of these, five have been strengthened from the point of view of the union to provide for a union shop; four provide for irrevocable check-off of the dues of union members in lieu of maintenance of membership; and one grants sole bargaining rights.

Social Security Tax

Members of the ways and means committee of the house thought they had heard everything until they began hearings recently on revisions of the social security law. The Social Security Board recommended to the committee that Congress reduce the 3 percent Federal unemployment tax levied on employers, and members were so taken back by such a unique situation of a government official recommending a tax reduction that they were virtually speechless.

As expected, however, there was a catch to it. In return for a reduction of the tax, the board proposes that the unemployment insurance system be federalized and handled entirely by the government. The board is convinced that the State-by-State system contains many inherent defects, but the committee hasn't heard from the States yet—and they can be expected to fight the board's proposal to the limit.

One result of the proposal of the board, however, seems to be a tacit admission on the part of the board that maybe the 3 percent rate is too high. The impression gained from the testimony was that there is much more money in the unemployment insurance fund than is or might be needed in the immediate future.

Law and Peace

In these days of troubles and strife when the solutions of even the smallest of problems seem so difficult and far away, a timely reminder comes from the pen of Capt. James Patrick McGovern, former general counsel of the Industrial Alcohol Institute, that a spirit of brotherly love will often find the answer when all other means fail.

Because they contain a message that all should read and heed, Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin placed some lines of verse from Captain McGovern in the Congressional Record the other day during the heat of debate over the labor situation. Entitled "Law and Peace" they are:—

What is the brotherhood of him who knows no brother?
What is the faith of him whose creed respects no other?
What is the kin of him who wrongs dust, all men's mother?
What is the peace of him who sets it for another?
Solon made laws for Greece, Aurelius for Rome;
Moses wrote rules for Hebrews, Christ taught all Christendom;
Hammurabi's code graced a Babylonian dome;
All Europe has justice stored in many an ancient tome.
The law is always dead in parchment, marble, stone,
Unless each generation relives it as its own;
"A scrap of paper," adorned with names, tempts power on its throne
As fuel for worldwide flames by all the four winds blown.
When the spirit transcends the law, men see beyond the letter,
When justice frames the law, revenge has no abettor.
When mercy guides the law, virtue holds vice its debtor.
When hearts enshrine the law, peace stands free from fetter.

Advertising Index

Acme Refining Corp. 53
Albek, Albert, Inc. 75
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp. 70
Allison, Wm. M., & Co. 67
Alrose Chemical Co. 56
Amcon Trading Corp. 77
American Agricultural Chemical Co. 1
American Bitumuls Company 76
American British Chem. Supplies, Inc. 39
American Can Co. 17
American Firstoline Corp. 75
American Potash & Chemical Corp. 60
Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp. 83
Angus, W. W., Inc. 54
Ansul Chemical Co. 45
Armour Chemical Div. 72
Armour Glue Div. 19
Arnold-Hoffmann & Co., Inc. 76

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 8
Barcan, Irving Co. 80
Barclay Chemical Co. 62
Barium & Chemicals, Inc. 42
Barnett Laboratories. 58
Barrett Division. 47, 50
Bethlehem Steel Co. 51
Birch-Kline Co., Inc. 63
Brill Equipment Co. 81
Brode Corp., The. 77
Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co., Inc. 16

Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept. 22
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. 2
Centflor Manufacturing Co. 69
Ceramic Color & Chemical Mfg. Co. 42
Chase Bag Co. 40
Chemical & Process Machinery Co. 81
Chemical Products Corp. 40
Chemical Sales Corp. 12, 52
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 84
Chemo-Puro Mfg. Corp. 57
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 39
Ciba Company. 62
Coleman & Bell Co. 62
Commercial Solvents Corp. 6
Concord Chemical Co. 78
Conray Products Co. 56
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 38
Consumers Import Co., Inc. 69
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 80
Continental Commodities Corp. 67
Coupe, Robert A. 40
Crosby Chemicals, Inc. 73
Croton Chemical Corp. 45
Cyclo Chemical Corp. 62

Darling & Co. 78
Davis, Frank D., Co. 76
Deep Rock Oil Corp. 53
Delton Products Corp. 40
Diamond Alkali Co. 41
Dickerson Company 47
Diehl, Wm., & Co. 77
Distillation Products, Inc. 61, 63
Doggett, Stanley, Inc. 76
Dow Chemical Co. 15
Dreyer, P. R., Inc. 69
Duff Chemical Co., Inc. 43

Edcan Laboratories. 56
Edwal Laboratories. 63
El Dorado Oil Works. 79
Emsco Equipment Co. 81
Essential Aromatics Corp. 69
Eston Chemicals, Inc. 39
European Chemical & Metal Co. 62

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc. 84
Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 69
Felton Chemical Co., Inc. 69
Ferro Chemical Corp. 73
Fezandie & Sperrle. 49
First Machinery Corp. 80
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 68
Franks Stearate Div., Witco Chemical Co. 73
Fritzsche Bros., Inc. 66
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills. 52

Gartenberg, H., & Co., Inc. 49
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 80
General American Transportation Corp. 25
General Biochemicals, Inc. 56
General Drug Co. 23
General Mills, Inc. 57
Glycerine Producers Association. 60
Golwynne Chemicals Corp. 13
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 55
Gross, A., & Co. 79
Gruman, J. B., Co. 44

Hardesty, W. C., Co. 77
Heyden Chemical Corp. 62
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 65
Hunt Chemical Works, Inc. 45
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 68

Imperial Paper & Color Corp. 71
Industrial Raw Materials Co. 52, 78
Inland Alkaloid Company. 59
Inland Steel Container Co. 42
Interboro Chemical Co. 67
Interchemical Corp. 20
Interlake Chemical Corp. 52
International Selling Corp. 43
International Vitamin Corp. 58

Jones & Laughlin Steel Barrel Co. 74

Kansas City Limeolith Co. 76
Kelco Company. 65
Kellogg and Sons, Inc., Spencer. 24
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co., Inc. 72
Keto Chemical Co. 63
Kolker Chemical Works. 43
Koppers Company, Inc. 51
Koster Keunen Mfg. Co., Inc. 78

Lamex Chemical Corp. 58
LaPine, Arthur S., & Co. 45
Lemke, B. L., Co. 62
Leonhard, Theodor, Wax Co., Inc. 79
Lever Brothers Company. 56
Loeb, H., & Son. 80
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 80
Lucidol Corp. 61
Lueders, George, & Co. 68

Machinery & Equipment Corp. 81
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 68
Marine Magnesium Products Corp. 63
Mathieu, A. H., & Co., Inc. 40
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 55
Metalsalts Corp. 57
Michigan Chemical Corp. 14
Mineral Pigments Corp. 75
Miranol Chemical Co., Inc. 45
Monsanto Chemical Co. 33, 70
Mutual Chemical Co. of America. 49

National Hardware Show, Inc. 70
National Rosin Oil & Size Co. 75
National Synthetics. 56
Natural Products Refining Co. 30
Neuberg, William D., Co. 11
Neville Company. 38
Newark Steel Drum Co. 82
Newberry Mfg. Co. 81
New Jersey Zinc Company. 35
Niacet Chemicals Corp. 43
Niagara Chlorine Products Co. 49
Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co., Inc. 69

Oronite Chemical Co. 44

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp. 75
Pancoast, B. K., Co., Inc. 67
Parsons, M. W. 75
Peek & Velsor, Inc. 66
Penick, S. B., & Co. 59, 64
Pennsylvania Coal Products Co. 56
Pennsylvania Refining Corp. 53
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 27
Petrolite Corp., Ltd. 79
Pfizer, Chas. & Co., Inc. 37
Philadelphia Quartz Co. 45
Philipp Brothers, Inc. 43
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 12, 52
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Columbia Chemical Div. 28, 39
Polak & Schwarz, Inc. 69
Potash Co. of America. 47
Prentiss, R. J., & Co., Inc. 61, 66
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble. 56, 77
Publicker Industries, Inc. 1
Pure Calcium Products Div. 1
Purocaine, Inc. 59

Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 39
Reade Manufacturing Co. 61
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. 26
Republic Textile Equipment Co. 82
Rheem Mfg. Co. 18
Riches-Nelson, Inc. 84
Rimberg, A. J. Co. 79
Robinson-Wagner Co. 32
Rosenthal, H. H., Co. 58
Rufert Chemical Co. 13

Schimmel & Co., Inc. 69
Seydel Chemical Co. 63
Sharples Chemicals, Inc. 84
Shell Chemical Corp. 21
Shell Oil Co., Inc. 73
Smith Chemical & Color Co., Inc. 84
Solvay Sales Corp. 29
Spencer Chemical Co. 46
Standard Alcohol Co. 75
Standard Brands, Inc. 54
Standard Oil Co. (Indiana). 53
Standard Specialty & Tube Co. 58
Standard Ultramarine Co. 73
Stauffer Chemical Co. 45
Stein Equipment Co. 81
Swope Oil & Chemical Co. 43

Tarzana Herb Farms. 67
Tennessee-Eastman Corp. 34
Tennessee Products Corp. 38
Thurston & Braidich. 67
Truesdail Laboratories, Inc. 58
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 52

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 2
Union Standard Equipment Co. 81
U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. 71
United States Potash Co., Inc. 47
Utility Color Company. 76

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 69
Velsicol Corp. 31
Victor Chemical Works. 48
Virginia Smelting Co. 40
Virginian Gasoline & Oil Co. 52
Vitamoil Laboratory, Inc. 43
Vitro Manufacturing Co. 43

Warwick Chemical Co. 73
Wax & Rosin Products. 78
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 78
Wilson-Martin Div. 77
Witco Chemical Co., Franks Stearate Div. 73

Ziegler Pharmacal Co. 58
Zink & Triest Co. 67
Zinsser & Co., Inc. 45

Ship Warrant System Ended by President

OPD Washington Bureau

President Truman has terminated the ship warrant system, a war measure than gave merchant ships holding warrants the priority in the use of United States shore facilities.

Pepsi-Cola Adds Geoghegan to Staff

William C. Geoghegan, jr., has been appointed assistant sales manager of the Pepsi-Cola Company, New York, and has been designated aide to the organization's executive vice-president.

3 NEW APCO-SOL SPECIAL NAPHTHAS

On May 20th, 1946, our Technical Service Laboratory completed its **3716th** "Laboratory Request Report," for Industry. This huge wealth of experience makes their services invaluable to any manufacturer. "Buy good raw materials but know how to apply them to the best advantage."

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20%	245	217	269	301	342
50%	252	222	272	320	347
80%	262	232	280	346	358
95%	273	243	292	372	375
Dry	282	250	299	379	383
Recovery %	98	98	98	98	98
Color	W.W.	W.W.	W.W.	W.W.	W.W.
Corrosion	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Flash T.C.C.	45° F. Min.	36° F. Min.	68° F.	86° F.	116° F.
K. B. Value	49	46.5	47.6	45	41.6
Analine Point °F.	92	97	94	101	117

Check (✓) Solvency throughout evaporation against your present blends.

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